

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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GOD'S REST.

It is the evening hour,
And, thankfully,
Father, thy weary child
Has come to thee.
I lean my aching head
Upon thy breast,
And there, and only there,
I am at rest.
Thou knowest all my life,
Each petty sin;
Nothing is hid from thee,
Without, within;
All that I have craved
Is wholly thine;
So is my soul at peace,
For thou art mine.
To-morrow's dawn may find
Me here or there,
It matters little, since thy love
Is every where.

A BROKEN CHAIN.

She sat on a great gray stone, very close to the low, sobbing music of the waves, looking far out on old Ocean's crested billows, her dimpled cheek resting in one soft rosy palm, while a far-away look beamed in her passionate, soul-thrilling eyes.

Elise Snow had had her dream of love, but it had receded rather and still farther away from her, until it had almost faded from sight.

Three years ago Gerald Boutelle had spent the summer in the village of Castleton, regaining his health, lost by a winter's dissipation, and making love to and winning a heart that was far too pure and confiding for association with such a man.

It had been the same sweet, beguiling story told by the gray rock, the same worthless promises, the same heart-breaking parting, that are so familiar to all, and with many a sad experience.

For one year innocent Elise looked for his coming with faithful trusting, waiting for a word from the absent one. He was not false, Elise thought, but dead.

He would never return to her, but she could go to him with the lingering dew of the first love-kiss fresh upon her lips.

Did she regret the bright summer that had come and gone, leaving only an aching void?

No, no, far from it. Had Gerald Boutelle, with his irresistible beauty, never crossed her path the throne in her heart had been erected for naught; the crown-jewel, studded with devotion and faith, left to crumble away and form a ruined and tenantless edifice.

The foamy waves crept higher and higher, until they almost touched the hem of her dainty muslin dress, while the spray dashed a shower of sparkling diamonds over the dark-haired maiden, still looking out and dreaming of the future—not an earthly future, but a bright hereafter far up and beyond the blue sky that seemed to dip its azure mantle in the dancing waves.

A tiny white speck caught Elise's eye, and she watched it mechanically as it came nearer to the shore.

Soon the low, mournful boom of a signal-gun announced a ship in distress.

In an instant the fearful storm of the night before occurred to her mind, and she knew full well that his must be a noble ship that had received its death-warrant from the old storm-king, and was aimlessly drifting with the tide.

By the time the second gun had sounded its mournful call the beach was thronging with eager villagers, ready to do and dare to save the lives on the doomed ship.

The boats were soon launched, manned and ready to start—in fact, were pushing off when Elise sprang forward, begging to go with them.

There was no danger, she argued, and she might possibly be of some assistance.

The slightest wish of little Snowbird, as the villagers called her, was an unquestionable command to them, and she was permitted to go.

They soon reached the ship, and Elise was lifted on board, eager to do something to prove to all that they could not have gotten along without her.

Down in the cabin all was confusion. Each was anxious to be first to leave the sinking ship, and, since help had come, all wanted to take some prized luggage, and in their eagerness thought it possible.

I said "all" not so. Away to the extreme end of the cabin a little group attracted Elise's attention.

A beautiful lady, whose fair hair swept the floor, lay on a sofa, while a gentleman, clasping a weeping child in his arms, knelt with bowed head, careless of all around.

Was it instinct or true womanly sympathy that caused Elise to turn from her self-reliant ones and offer her assistance to the bowed form before her?

As the little one, who could not fully understand its father's trouble, caught sight of Elise, it stretched forth its dimpled hands, crying:

"Papa, lady turn an' help mama." At the words of the child the gentleman turned and looked up.

He would have given worlds, if it were possible, if he could have truthfully answered, "She is my sister," but with those honest, soul-searching eyes looking into his he could not deny the mother of his child. "She was my wife," Snowbird, and now our little one is motherless.

"Oh Gerald!" Elise said no more, but all the words in the English language could not have described her feelings better.

Reproach, surprise, almost belief, arrayed themselves in that one pitiful cry.

She turned away her head. She could not endure the sight of that fair, cold beauty whom Gerald had called wife, although she were cold in death.

What could it mean? Had he been false? A low moan of anguish told how bitter that thought would be.

No, no; it could not be! Circumstances had forced him to marry another.

He could explain all, she knew. Then woman's standard—faith—came to the rescue, and she put forth her hand, while her low, sweet voice caused Gerald to look again.

"Gerald, it is over. May I help you now?"

He did not need to inquire what was all over.

Too well he knew the struggle that had swept like an overwhelming flood over that trembling soul, and left nothing but pity and forgiveness.

He could not understand; it did not seem possible that any woman could love a man so unselfishly that after he had wrecked her life she could under the trying circumstances offer her assistance without a word of reproach.

"Yes, Elise; you may help me. Take my baby-girl, and Heaven will bless you."

"But you must come, Gerald. There is room for all in the boat. We will take the lady on shore and bury her there."

Elise could not say "your wife yet; the wound was too deep, the blow had been too sure."

She gave orders for the removal of the dead, with Gerald's baby clasped close in her arms, like one talking in her sleep.

It was all like a troubled dream that she must awake from soon.

She never rightly remembered how they reached the shore and what happened after—how Gerald's wife was laid to rest by the old gray rock; they said it had been her wish; nothing seemed real but Gerald at the old trust-place by her side.

She had come out to the rock to-night for the first time since she had sat and listened to the signal-gun of the sinking ship.

As she sat reviewing as best she could the last four days, Gerald came and stood by her side, looking so pale and worn.

"Elise, I have something to tell you," he said, sitting down by her side. "Are you willing to listen?"

"Yes, Gerald, I am willing to listen," she said, repeating his words in a low, caressing tone; "it is best that I should know how it all happened."

"Snowbird, let me begin three years ago, when I stood on this old stone holding your hand in mine and saying the word farewell. Heaven knows, I intended no harm when I told my love and won your trusting heart. It was like 'drifting with the tide,' and it would have been like 'pulling against the stream' to have fled from your coy, sweet presence when, in your innocence and trust, you could not hide your love from me. I was but mortal, Elise, and failed to do my duty. I left you with a promise of a speedy return, when you would be all the world to me. And how did I fulfill that promise? I will tell you, Snowbird, although I hide my head in shame. I was engaged to be married when I won your love, but, Elise, I forgot it in your sweet, bewildering love. I returned home and fulfilled that engagement, trying to think that you would prove as false as I. Even that would have been a consolation. My would have been a consolation. My bride loved me truly and tenderly, and in due time, after baby Maude came, I in due time, after baby Maude came, I almost thought that love was fully returned. I killed her life; I made her happy at least, for which I thank Heaven now! We had been on the Continent a year, and were returning home up the Mediterranean, when our ship was caught in a fearful storm. In a sudden lurch of the ship my wife was hurled from my side, and her head coming in contact with something, I know not what, she was instantly killed. I knew I never cared for nothing more until I heard your voice calling me back to life and reality, and felt your hand clasped my mine. Snowbird, you have heard my story. Now I am going away. Will you keep my baby Maude while I am away, and will you try to forgive and forget the error of the past?"

A wild thrill of joy ran like fire through her veins.

He was only asking what was the desire of her life to do, and she reached out her hand blindly towards him.

"Yes, Gerald, I will take little Maude, and care for her until you come to claim her."

your own. I have already forgiven you, and I will try to forget."

Gerald pressed those small hands very close in his, and through reverence for the dead and respect for the living he looked his carress and turned away.

One year had passed, freighted with its joy and woe.

To Elise it had been very sweet. Maude, with her baby ways, had crept in and filled the aching void that Gerald's absence had made, and to-night, the anniversary of his departure, she stands on the old gray rock clasping Maude's dimpled hand in hers, waiting for—what?

Through the low music of the waves came a voice—a voice that she had not heard for one year.

It said, "Elise, I have come to claim my own. Is it all mine, or only a part? Is it to be but a ray of light, or one eternal day? Tell me, Snowbird, and I ask no more."

"No, Gerald, all is yours," said Elise, a glad smile lighting up her fair face. "I have learned to forget."

Gerald clasped her in his arms; he had that right now.

And he knew and felt he was a better man for passing under the chastening rod, while Elise found love was just as perfect after the gathering up of a broken chain.

Old England.

Soft green meadows can be seen nowhere in more rich and lovely luxuriance than in England. Lanes with the trees bending over them, hedgerows rich in flowers can be found in Devonshire and other English counties, which might challenge the rivalry of the world. It was well said by M. Taine, if we remember rightly, that a man may come to Oxford after having been in Venice and feel no unpleasant sense of anti-climax. There are bolder and grander lakes than those which lie embosomed among the hills of Cumberland and Westmoreland under Helvellyn and Helvellyn, but what Italian, despite the beauty of the lake, or Como, or American Lake George, has ever effaced from memory the impressions of sweet, soft memory, with its dreamy memories of poets? The young landscape painter who died so lately, too soon for his country's art, but not too soon for his fame, Mr. Cecil Lawson taught the English public to see new beauties in the lanes and hedges of Kent. Nor surely can any country boast of more lovely coast lines, with yellow sands and sparkling waves, and little bays and creeks and indentations such as Miranda might have loved. We have been speaking of England only, but it is hardly necessary to say anything about the wild beauty of the hills of Scotland, and the softer, more tender, more dreamy delight of Irish scenery. Ireland is not likely, we fear, to be chosen as a holiday resort this autumn, despite the beauty of the scenery, and the unveiling of the O'Connell statue. We have no doubt that the English tourist would find himself as safe in Ireland as in England or in Scotland, but the spirit of the tourist, unlike the spirit of the traveler, shuns all danger and shudders at a breath of disturbance. In any case we are inclined just at present to speak of England only, and to commend to those who want a really enjoyable holiday, the coast of Devonshire, with its rolling hills, and its beautiful, her meadows and lanes, her dear old towns and her sparkling seas.

Forest Fires Useful.

Joaquin Miller, in recent articles, advocates with much plausibility the annual burning of forest leaves, mosses, prairie and hedge grasses and all rubbish accumulations, as a means of health and for the purpose of destroying the numerous and increasing pests of agriculture. He argues that the rotting of these things increases fevers, malaria and death, besides harboring insects, reptiles and worms and smothering many of the new grasses, flowers, shrubs and fruits of the growing year.

The heron, catfish, Colorado beetle, bull-cricket, and grasshopper were (compared) harmless and unknown as enemies of civilization till the white men began to mismanage the forests. The Indians from time immemorial have been accustomed to burn over the forests and prairie annually in what is called the Indian summer and this practice was accompanied with far less destruction of life and property than the burning of the forests.

He thinks forests are necessary to a great nation, as necessary as lungs to a man and that the decline of all nations begins with the destruction of their forests. Egypt, Italy and the whole eastern shore of the Mediterranean, where empire was once so powerful, are now largely shorn of their woods and have become weary, melancholy lands of fever and plague.

He would preserve the forests by burning them out every autumn, and thus purify the earth for the habitation of man.

The burning might be regulated by law. Every State should have a forest commissioner charged with the duty of keeping the forests clear and clean. Mr. Miller thinks the thing is as feasible as the cleaning of the streets of a city. He would have over all a federal commissioner of forests.

Boundary Stones.

From the neighborhood of Babylon the British Museum has lately received three important and beautiful boundary stones. They are covered with inscriptions, hieroglyphs, and human figures. On the first appears the name of Mollit-Sikhu, a Babylonian King who reigned about 1200 years before the Christian era.

The second bears the name of Nabu-Kinnam, also a Babylonian King, but one of whom no record has yet been found, either in the cuneiform documents or in the classics, but from the style of writing on the stone it is inferred that he lived in the early half of the seventh century, B. C.

Most interesting of all the stones is the third. It has been engraved with great care, and on one side is entirely covered with zodiacal signs. It was set up by order of Nebuchadnezzar as a memorial of the taking back of a piece of land from the Elamites and its restoration to the country of Akkad.

Smoke-consuming Fireplace.

A smoke-consuming fireplace has been patented by Mr. Matthew Ingram, of Manchester, Eng. The main combustion chamber of the fireplace has the ordinary front bars and a solid bottom. Below this chamber is an auxiliary combustion chamber, which has a door and air valve and is divided longitudinally by a diaphragm, which extends nearly to its door. A flue leads from the main chamber to the auxiliary chamber, and from thence under the diaphragm to the main chimney flue.

A damper is placed in the direct draught above the main combustion chamber, and is to be open when the fire is started, and when the chimney is sufficiently hot to create a draught this damper is closed and the flue damper opened, and the draught is taken through the auxiliary chamber. This causes the products of combustion from the main chamber to pass into the auxiliary chamber, where they are mixed with the air from the valve in the door, causing them to burst into a flame.

Hygiene for Horses.

The custom of working or exercising horses directly after eating, or feeding after hard work, and before they are thoroughly rested; bathing at noon, when both these violations of a natural law are committed; these are the predisposing causes of pinkie, and of most diseases that affect our horses.

Keep the horse quiet, dry, warm, and in a pure atmosphere, the nearer outdoor air the better, and stop his feed entirely at the first symptom of disease, and he will speedily recover. It has been demonstrated in tens of thousands of cases in family life that two meals are not only ample for the hardest and most exhausting labors, physical or mental, but altogether best. The same thing has been fully proved in hundreds of instances with horses, and has never in a single instance failed, after a fair trial, to work the best results.

An hour's rest at noon is vastly more restoring to a tired animal, whether horse or man, than a meal of any sort, although the latter may prove more stimulating. The morning meal given, if possible, early enough for partial stomach digestion before the muscular and nervous systems are called into active play; the night meal offered long enough after work to insure a rested condition of the body; a diet liberal enough, but never excessive; this is the law and gospel of hygienic diet for either man or beast. I have never known a horse to get fat, but I have learned that fat is disease. But on the contrary, always found that if a horse does not work enough he will be fairly plump if he has two sufficient meals.

muscle is the product of work and food; fat may be laid on by food alone. We see, however, plenty of horses that are generally too generously fed, that still remain thin, and show every indication of being under-nourished; dyspepsia is a disease not confined exclusively to creatures who own or drive horses. But for perfect health and immunity from disease, restriction of exercise must be met by restriction in diet. Horses require more food in cold than in warm weather, if performing the same labor. In case of a warm spell in winter I reduce their feed, more or less, according to circumstances, as surely as I do the amount of fuel consumed. I also adopt the same principle in my own diet. The result is, that neither my animals nor myself are ever for one moment sick.

An Earthquake Shock.

The earthquake shock at the City of Mexico in the middle of July was an extraordinary lively one. According to a correspondent the walls of several houses fell, a great many edifices were cracked, and the churches suffered. At least eighty per cent. of the buildings in the city were more or less injured. The water in the fountains and the lake overflowed. The pipes were broken and there was a great scarcity of water. In the main square, two very large lamps fell and were broken to pieces. Two men were killed by falling from a scaffolding. People rushed out of their houses and kneeling down in the street, raised their hands to heaven and prayed aloud. Some sang hymns and others confessed their sins for the benefit of all who could hear them. Children ran out of the schools crying and ringing their hands. The balconies of the houses were full of ladies sobbing and praying fervently. Horses and mules, whether alone or attached to vehicles, suddenly stopped, stretching out their fore legs and refusing to proceed. The streets and houses were full of people, and the children bade each other an eternal farewell. Those who a few minutes before professed a deep hatred for each other now fell weeping into their greatest enemy's arms. But this feeling did not last very long, for the next day eight or ten robbers broke into a tax-collector's house, stabbed the collector all-treated his wife and carried off \$4,000.

A Cheap Ice Box.

With all the recent improvements in family refrigerators the price is still such as to be an item of considerable consequence to those of limited means. To dwellers in city houses, especially in "flats," the space they occupy is of more importance than their cost. In some of these apartments there are cupboards, built in the walls, while in others they are about, so that the tenant who has none dislikes to buy, hoping that his next move will bring him one. In such a case the stationary wash tub is often brought into requisition for six days out of seven. To convert this into a refrigerator, plug not only the outlet but also the overflow, so that no sewer gas can enter. Then purchase a common japanned tin box such as are marked "bread," and sell for 50¢ or 75¢.

With a nail punch a few holes in the bottom, and put it in the stationary tub, letting it rest on blocks of kindling wood. In such a box 20 pounds of ice with the food for a family of five or six can be placed with ease. The ice does not melt faster than in a \$10 ice box, and the water drains out into the tub as fast as it melts, and can be removed once a day by simply drawing the plug. Those who are using the device speak very highly of it, and it is not patented.

Some White House Memories.

Martin Van Buren stepped from the Vice-Presidency into the Presidential chair. He was a peculiarly dignified man, able and accomplished. His sense of decorum was one of his most striking characteristics, and he was far from sympathizing with Jackson's democratic ideas. Mrs. Eaton, the beautiful wife of Jackson's favorite Cabinet officer, told a witty story at the expense of Mr. Van Buren. Her husband, General Eaton, was as frank, gruff and unpolished as Jackson himself. He invited, informally, one evening, Jackson, Van Buren, the French Minister, General Cass and several other gentlemen to come round and assist in disposing of a barrel of oysters just sent him from Norfolk. A few moments after the arrival of the distinguished party, the butler announced the oysters ready for consumption. Mrs. Eaton led the way, escorted by Mr. Van Buren, and as he approached the kitchen door he exclaimed: "Good Heavens! Madam, where are you going to take us?" "Into the kitchen, of course," remarked Mrs. Eaton cheerfully. Mrs. Eaton was a model housewife in her day, taking as much pride in her kitchen as in her parlor, and as she threw open the door a novel sight presented itself. The floor was as white as soap and water could make it, and covered with fine white sand. The tables looked like box-wood, and the tins were as bright as mirrors. Added to this, the appetizing odor of oysters roasted in the shell, the beauty of the occasion and the sprightly beauty of the hostess, one might suppose that even Mr. Van Buren might melt into a state of pleasure. But on the contrary, his features reflected only his inability to enjoy a frolic of this kind, and he sat upright and unsuited until the end of the impromptu fete, when he turned towards Mrs. Eaton and said: "This is the first meal of the kind served in like manner I have ever indulged in, but I trust it will not be the last. I think oysters never had such a delicious taste before."

A Curious Aerolite.

At the present time there have a curious aerolite in Rochester, New York. It was sent from Virginia for Professor Ward. It is eighteen inches long, a foot in width and about seven inches in thickness at the deepest point, and weighs one hundred and sixty-two pounds. It is a reddish color, resembling a kidney and strongly resembles a noted one found in Wisconsin, and now in the cabinet of I. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee. The aerolite of Professor Ward appears to be of solid iron, but is softer than ordinary iron, of greater specific gravity and rings like steel when struck with a hammer. The Professor is having it cut in slabs for specimens, which are nearly all engaged at the rate of \$4 an ounce. Several specimens have been ordered for Paris. In order to prevent waste of material, it is cut by the process commonly used in sawing marble—an exceedingly slow operation. Thin sheets of band iron are set in a frame, ingeniously contrived to work across the aerolite, and feed down very slowly. Emery and oil are applied to the strips of toolless saws.

The aerolite, through the hands of the machinery, is sawed into slabs, and the slabs are then sawed into smaller pieces. Mr. McConnell, who is sawing the aerolite, had to construct a special machine for the purpose, and the work of dividing it in twenty-six slabs is going on successfully. Slabs as much deep have been cut in three days' work, and Mr. McConnell hopes to have it sawed through in three weeks. A piece weighing about one-fourth the original block will be kept for the Rochester University. A small piece of it was cut off and given to Professor Lattimore to be analyzed, and it is found to make a finer polish than common iron.

North Pacific Railroad.

The track of the Northern Pacific is laid to Billings, but has not crossed the river, although the bridge material is all on the ground. The road is graded one hundred miles west of Billings. The western end is some thirty miles east of Cabinet Landing, with the road ready for track one hundred miles further, with graders at work on the entire middle section. The Madison tunnel is in 900 feet on the east end and a shaft ready to commence work on the west end, with the approach well under way. Near Mullau tunnel is a double horse-shoe, where in order to reach the desired elevation and also to follow the lay of the ground, the road makes two sharp curves, forming a line greatly resembling a capital letter S inverted. Many prophesies the road will be here from both ends by next summer, but if we will be able to go east by rail on New Year's Day of 1884 we will consider ourselves fortunate.

Joining Seas.

A Russian officer, Colonel Blum, has submitted to his Government a plan for joining the Sea of Azov with the Caspian Sea by means of a canal. As the Caspian is likewise to be connected with the Sea of Aral to the east, there will be a direct route from the Black Sea for trade with Khiva, Bokhara, and the other parts of Central Asia recently conquered by Russia, and those that are still independent. In ancient times, and even as late as the middle of the sixteenth century, the river now called the Amu Daria flowed through the Sea of Azov and discharged itself into the Caspian through a mouth which has subsequently been stopped up with sand. The Sea of Azov is 25 miles, and the Sea of Aral is 11 miles higher than the Caspian Sea. If the proposed canal is really carried out on a sufficient scale, it will, ere long, be possible for vessels to steam from the Atlantic into the centre of Asia, and to the very middle of the wilds of Tartary.

Zeal without knowledge is a fire without light.

Cider.

Cider is something that costs but very little where orchards are large and fruit plentiful, as in its manufacture may be used much fruit that is unsalable. The best apples pay better when barreled and sent off, than there are many old seedling trees that produce nothing fit for eating, but whose fruit makes good cider. The crab apples are the best for cider, and in some sections are used for this purpose entirely. While it is not necessary to use the best apples, yet good, sound, ripe ones only should be used. They should be carefully assorted, wiped clean and dry, and every unsound one discarded. The old method of preparing a bulky press in the orchard, to be left standing until next season, should be done away with, for we now have crushers and presses that do the work in a cleaner, better and more economical manner, the cost being small compared with the old-fashioned press. As full directions for making cider accompany them it is unnecessary to

For Congress--7th District,
GEN. WM. H. FORNEY.
OF CALHOUN.

It was a mistake about a negro being killed on the Pa. Pacific, as announced in this paper last week.

We learn that Mr. Sam'l Noble, with characteristic generosity, rewarded the colored detective who assisted in the capture of John Brooks, the rapist.

Mr. West, says, we learn, that he will have his narrow gauge road, which runs but a short distance from Jacksonville, completed so far as to remove part of the cotton crop of Calhoun this season.

The Georgia election Wednesday was a complete victory for the regular Democratic party. Alex. Stephens and the whole State house ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority. Independence is dead in Georgia.

We sincerely hope the occasion may never arise in Calhoun for the people to take the law into their own hands, but, should such a thing ever occur again, let the execution take place in the vicinity of the crime.

The Selma Times of recent date says the Real Estate Loan and Banking Co. of Ala. are receiving already very large shipments of cotton. Some of the best merchants of Calhoun, who are in no way obligated to them, will ship extensively to them this season. They know the reliability and strength of the company, and the competency of the cotton men employed by the company.

Col. Cash, Independent candidate for Congress, spoke to a very great crowd of negroes at Lancaster, S. C., the 27th ult. He told them the white farmers were cheating them out of their wages, and thus wrought them up to a high pitch of excitement. The editor of the Ledger (democrat) attempted to reply, but the negroes tore him from the stand. A riot ensued and many negroes were killed and wounded.

The editor of the Republican has sold his paper in Cleburne county to Mr. J. W. Yarbrough, a most worthy gentleman, who has been running it for nearly a year. Mr. Yarbrough will make the paper a decided success. The advantage of a good home paper to the people of Cleburne is incalculable, and the people of that county should cheerfully sustain it. Since the establishment of a paper there, Cleburne has been advertised better than in all the years before since the county was formed.

Our fellow townsmen, Messrs Geo Arnold and Capt Jas Farmer, returned some ten days ago from a trip through Indiana. They remained in the State about two weeks, confining themselves principally to one part of the State. They found the crops in excellent condition; but notwithstanding this fact the laboring portion of the population were by no means in good condition. In fact they were in worse condition than the negroes in this country. Wages were extremely low, and provisions very high and not work enough for the crowded population. Stock of all kinds are much higher than here. Hogs are very scarce and three or four times as high as here. Cows worth from \$15 to \$18 here will bring there \$35 or \$40. Beef selling at 10c per pound, and pork from 8 to 10 on foot. Bacon is worth 20c. Hogs are scarcer than even in this country. They found the laboring German population very anxious to come South, and some offered to return with these gentlemen and work a year for their feed alone if they would consent to pay their passage. The wages of white servant girls cook range from \$2 to \$3 a month and that of the men proportionately low. Many of them are depending at present on their little truck patches, and when the vegetable season is over they see nothing but despair and starvation ahead. This condition arises partly from the successive crop failures last year and the year before and partly from the fact that there is not land enough for them to work. They want to get South where there is a world of land. Those fortunate enough to own land are doing very well. So poor are the laboring classes, that it was an open boast with the well to do classes that they could buy their votes for from 50c to one dollar a head. Our friends found in Scott county particularly a very high prejudice against negroes. There was not a negro in the county. The county Treasurer of that county remarked to our friends, that there had been some negroes in the county, but that they had run them out, and that if a negro should come to Scott county they would kill him. They detect and despise the negro. In some places visited, it was open talk that the importation of voters had already begun by the Radical party in view of the November elections. In short our friends found Indiana a fine country full of well improved farms, a State in which the extremes of wealth and poverty meet in a marked degree but in no respect superior to Alabama in intelligence, good soil, seediness or anything else that goes to make a state great and prosperous, while in climate Alabama has largely the advantage.

FREE SCHOOLS.

ANNISTON ALA. SEPT 11.
MR. H. C. ARMSTRONG SUPR. ED.
Montgomery, Ala.
DEAR SIR:—There is a public school matter of interest to many in this county, upon which I shall be obliged to you for a decision. Is it allowed for a teacher to charge tuition for pupils within the ages and for the studies prescribed by law, during the term for which the free school fund is appropriated, making a rebate of the free school money to the pupils, per capita, at the end of the school year. On must the school be absolutely free for the persons and studies mentioned in the Code? Very Respectfully,
WALLACE CARNAHAN,
Pres. Board Trustees, A. M. A.

(Answer.)
MONTGOMERY ALA, SEPT 13.
MR. WALLACE CARNAHAN,
DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 11th received and noted. I forward copy of School Laws, and refer you to section 36 page 17. You may notice that, while patrons may supplement the public fund, in no case can a teacher refuse to teach any children of parents who are unable or refuse to supplement school fund. In other words, a public school must be absolutely free, during the time contracted by Township Supt. for all who claim its benefits.

Yours Very Respectfully,
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Supt. Education.
This letter was submitted by the editor to some of the teachers of the county, and they desired its publication held up until the Superintendent of Education could be corresponded with. Mr. Borden, of Calhoun College, was deputed to conduct the correspondence. The extract below, from a letter of the State Superintendent to Mr. Borden, bears on the same subject, and may throw some additional light on it. As the State Superintendent says, it is the policy of the State to encourage the supplement of the school fund by patrons of the schools. Indeed, without it, we can have no schools of respectable standing, for the school fund of the State is totally inadequate to the maintenance of good schools for a length of time sufficient to be of benefit to pupils. The law is good enough as it stands. The State has done all she can, for the present to foster education. It remains for those who avail themselves of the State's bounty to make it of value by supplementing the fund. This patrons no doubt will cheerfully do, where they are able. He would be a very poor specimen of a man who if able would refuse to supplement the fund and leave the education of his children entirely to the tax payers of the State. We have never heard of an instance when a patron of any of our public schools refused to supplement the fund, when able to do so, neither have we ever heard of a child being turned from the doors of any of our public schools because its parents were too poor to give anything additional to that given it by the State. But to the letter.
MONTGOMERY, SEPT. 22, 1882.
MR. W. J. BORDEN,
JACKSONVILLE ALA.
Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 18th inst. to hand. The letter from this department to Mr. Carnahan was not intended to convey the impression that a public school must be entirely free. On the contrary, the law contemplates and encourages the supplement of the public fund by the patrons; but to school can retain its public character, if it denies admission and instruction to any resident pupil of the township within the educational ages, by reason of their inability or unwillingness to supplement the public fund. The payment of tuition by patrons must be voluntary not compulsory.

Very Respectfully,
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Supt. Education.
Monroe White.

It now seems that the above negro who is now confined in jail in this place for making incendiary speeches, has been playing his arts in Alabama for some time and has probably been in the chain gang. On the outside of this issue we publish an article from the Evergreen News: In all probability the negro referred to is the same one who is now engaged, below we give an article from the Linden K-reporter in reference to a negro named Senator Johnson, which describes Monroe White very well.
"From the description we think Senator Johnson, so well known to the people of the lower part of the county, has turned up again. It will be remembered that about a year ago a strange negro came to this country and made speeches very similar to those described in the Advertiser. He said he was sent by the President, and was supported by Mr. Conkling and Gen. Grant, that he could speak seven languages, a lawyer by profession, and educated at Harvard University. He advised the negroes to stop work and promised to aid to clean out the white folks in a short time. He was arrested tried for violation of law, and sent to the chain gang for six months. He, having worked out his sentence, to await the action of the grand jury on another charge. In jail, he was a pleasant, well behaved, jolly fellow. Our Sheriff and others came to the conclusion he was probably only a fool. So some of our citizens went on his board and turned him out. The Senator went to Dayton and lived a short time with Mr. T. B. Gaines, one of his bail. Then he lit out, has never been heard of since, and his bail are left in the lurch.
Senator Johnson is about five feet four inches high, stout, fat round face, and keeps his hair shaved close and high up on his forehead. He has a jolly good natured

face, and even when telling about his credentials from Arthur Conkling and Grant did so with a broad grin. If this man is not Senator Johnson, who is he and where is the Senator?—Prattville (Autauga County) Signal.

The following petition is being circulated and extensively signed by citizens throughout the county: To the General Assembly of the State of Alabama—Session of 1882-3: We, the undersigned petitioners, citizens of Calhoun county, would respectfully represent unto your honorable body that the sale of intoxicating liquors in our county is a deplorable evil, which fosters crime, increases governmental expenses, impoverishes good citizens, destroys domestic peace, mars our social life and alienates men from God; and we would most earnestly petition your honorable body for the passage of a law, at an early day, totally prohibiting in this county the sale, giving away, or otherwise disposing of vinous or spirituous liquors, lager beer, butters containing alcohol or any other beverage, by whatever name it may be called, containing intoxicating ingredients of any kind. Your petitioners further represent that the passage of prohibition laws for adjacent counties has forced into our county more than the usual amount of liquor shops, with their attendant evils, and, consequently, prohibition for Calhoun is more than ever before a necessity. Give us a law expunging this monster from the precincts of our county, not from the State, and as in duty bound, we will ever pray &c

Good for Babies.—With a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaints, and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite.—A New-Ark Mother.

Lumber for Sale.

The undersigned have a large lot of selected heart lumber, of all varieties, for sale, at their lumber yard, near the livery stable. Delivered, if desired.

MARTIN & WILKERSON,
Oct 7—14 Jacksonville, Ala.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Notice is hereby given that I, James B. Farmer, as the Sheriff of said county, will cause to be opened and held at the various places of voting in the election precincts in said county on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November A. D. 1882, that being the 7th day of said month, an election for the purpose of electing a member to Congress from the 7th Congressional District of the State of Alabama, and notice is hereby further given that the following named persons are appointed Inspectors of said election for the respective election precincts in said county as hereinafter named to-wit:

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| Precinct No. 1—JACKSONVILLE. | H. E. Montgomery, | Inspectors. |
| | W. H. Dean, | |
| | T. C. Devanport, | |
| Prec. No. 2—ALEXANDRIA. | W. A. Beal, Returning Officer. | |
| | L. D. Miller, | Inspectors. |
| | H. J. Dean, | |
| | S. T. Peace, | |
| Prec. No. 3—FOUR MILE. | E. G. Lee, Returning Officer. | |
| | J. M. Ledbetter, | Inspectors. |
| | M. W. McGuffey, | |
| | W. E. Wells, | |
| Prec. No. 4—COURT GROUND. | J. S. Parker, Returning Officer. | |
| | A. L. Hinds, | Inspectors. |
| | W. J. Anderson, | |
| | T. D. Bynum, | |
| Prec. No. 5—POLKVILLE. | J. P. Ford, Returning Officer. | |
| | W. K. Mynatt, | Inspectors. |
| | M. L. Henderson, | |
| | F. J. Jones, | |
| Prec. No. 6—PINE HILL. | P. M. Jones, Returning Officer. | |
| | J. D. Pruitt, | Inspectors. |
| | J. W. Williams, | |
| | W. R. Kridgely, | |
| Prec. No. 7—H. LINGSWORTH'S SCHOOL HOUSE. | Thompson Gault, Returning Officer. | |
| | Robt. Hollingsworth, | Inspectors. |
| | Henry McEwen, | |
| | Wm. Nance, | |
| Prec. No. 8—COURT GROUND. | C. W. Howell, Returning Officer. | |
| | George Nabors, | Inspectors. |
| | J. K. P. Ashap, | |
| | W. H. McElrath, | |
| Prec. No. 9—CROSS PLAINS. | D. S. McCollum, Returning Officer. | |
| | James Sharp, | Inspectors. |
| | Ab. Raper, | |
| | Robt. Steel, | |
| Prec. No. 10—CROSS ROADS. | Jno. M. Yntman, Returning Officer. | |
| | J. W. Whitesides, | Inspectors. |
| | Jas. C. Watson, | |
| | T. H. Amitt, | |
| Prec. No. 11—WHITE PLAINS. | Jno. D. Hall, Returning Officer. | |
| | A. J. Little, | Inspectors. |
| | J. P. Ward, | |
| | Whit Scarbrough, | |
| Prec. No. 12—CORN GROVE. | W. C. LeGrand, Returning Officer. | |
| | D. A. Andrews, | Inspectors. |
| | J. C. McDaniel, | |
| | Henry Davis, | |
| Prec. No. 13—OXFORD. | Bunk Rusk, Returning Officer. | |
| | Oliver Cooper, | Inspectors. |
| | J. R. Draper, | |
| | B. L. Williams, | |
| Prec. No. 14—SULPHUR SPRINGS. | S. W. Henson, Returning Officer. | |
| | J. V. Gwin, | Inspectors. |
| | W. C. Martin, | |
| | Z. Henderson, | |
| Prec. No. 15—ANNISTON. | F. Crow, Returning Officer. | |
| | W. A. McMillan, | Inspectors. |
| | L. Robinson, | |
| | John Lord, | |
| Prec. No. 16—LADIGA. | W. J. Skeggs, Returning Officer. | |
| | John Palmer, | Inspectors. |
| | J. J. Wilson, | |
| | J. A. Graham, | |
| Prec. No. 17—DEARMANVILLE. | W. A. Stewart, Returning Officer. | |
| | W. E. Melon, | Inspectors. |
| | Jasper DeArman, | |
| | W. C. Miller, | |
| | C. C. Crow, Returning Officer. | |
| | J. B. Farmer, Sheriff C. C. A. Woods, Clerk of Probate. | |
| | P. D. Ross, C. K. Cir. Court. | |

CHEAP FOR CASH!

HAMMOND'S SONS,

Have just received a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods for Fall and Winter trade, such as

Worsted, Cashmeres, Alpaca, Lawns, Nainsooks, Flannels,, (plain and figured) Bleaching, Domestic, Cotton Goods, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies Underwear.

Shoes for Men, Women and Children. CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Cheaper and better than was ever offered. Gents Furnishing Goods, and a nice line of GROCERIES both fancy and heavy, which they defy competition on, and asking everybody to call and examine their goods and prices.

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

CORRESPOND WITH

COOPER McCLELEN & CO.,

Alexandria, Ala.,

GENERAL AGENTS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

AND MACHINERY.

aug26-14.

COTTON SEED

WANTED.

We will pay HIGHEST CASH PRICE at all times for seed, or will give in exchange for one Ton of seed, one half the weight of the seed in solid CONCENTRATED MEAL, made of the kernels alone,

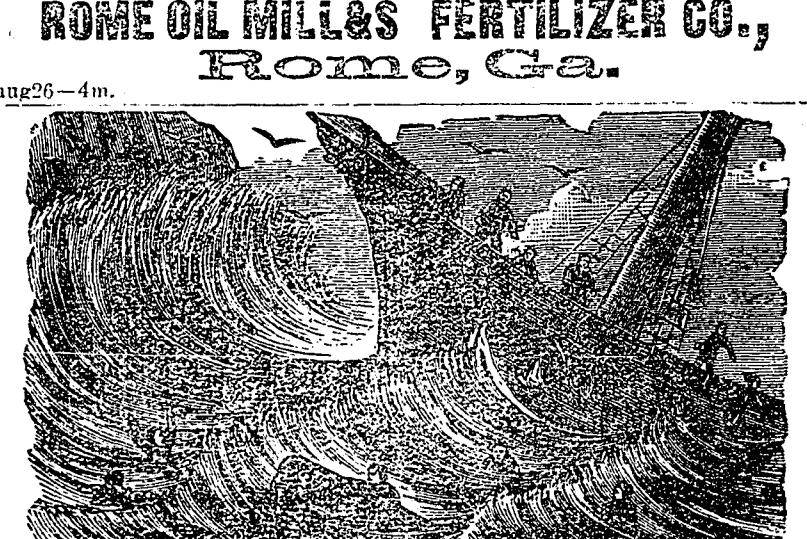
which is worth as much as \$25 invested in any of the high priced fertilizers in the market. It will also be as valuable as 25 to 30 cents per bushel for your seed.

ROME OIL MILLS FERTILIZER CO.,

Rome, Ga.

aug26-4m.

SHIPWRECK! TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE!



Another case in point was that of a young lady. She had a friend and soon became melancholy and nervous, could not sleep soundly, her memory began to fail her, she lost all desire for company, her brain lost its brilliancy, her eyes became inflamed, her complexion faded, and she finally fell a victim to a list of female troubles, hysteria, palpitations, delirium, convulsions, and death. When a remedy was sought, it was found that she was sick in reality, and took her bed. She soon had a relapse, and worked herself into a net-work of female troubles, which eventually ended in chronic female weakness and excess and death.

Try BAILY'S BALNE APERTMENT for Leucorrhoea and constipation—pleasant and effectual.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM.

This elegant dressing is preferred by those who desire to keep their hair in its natural condition, and is superior to all other hair dressings. It contains no mercury, and is perfectly safe for the scalp and hair. It restores the youthful color to grey or faded hair. Parker's Hair Balm is finely prepared and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. It is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer. If you are a mechanic or farmer, weary with overwork, or a student run down by study, or a household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. If you are a lawyer, minister or business man, exhausted by long hours of study, or a household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, general Debility of the system, Stomach, Liver, or Nerves, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier and the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used. If you are weary of your age, disposition or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC. It will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours. CAUTION.—Retailers substitute Parker's Ginger Tonic for cheap imitations. Beware of cheap imitations. It is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. It is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County,

In Probate Court for said county, special Term, Sept. 10th, 1882:

This day came Wm. M. Cochran, administrator of the estate of Chas. J. Cochran, deceased, and filed in Court his application asking for an order to sell the Real Estate of said estate for division among the heirs and distributees of said estate.

It is therefore ordered that the 30th day of October 1882, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said application and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Southern Statesman, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to E. H. Cochran who resides in the City of Atlanta Ga., and S. B. Cochran who resides in Cobb county, Ga., and to all other heirs and distributees of said estate, to appear before me at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 30th day of October 1882, and contest said application if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

W. W. NESBIT

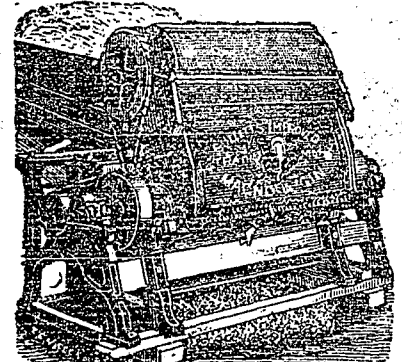
Can sell you the best COOK STOVE ever brought to this market. One that will last and made of good CHARCOAL. IRON and warranted, in all cases, to cook and last and not crack by fire. Also its value that is good and heavy. None of my tin ware is sold to

Peddle on by Anybody.

I warrant all my work to be good. Stove piping and Stove Trimmings made of the best material. Respectfully,
WALTER W. NESBIT.

aug30-6m.

THE GULLETT IMPROVED MAGNOLIA COTTON GIN, CONDENSER & FEEDER.



THE MAGNOLIA GIN

has come in competition with nearly every other Gin on the market, at State Fairs, etc., and in every instance has established its superiority in the following essentials, viz:

Light Draft, QUICK AND GOOD WORK AND FINE SAMPLE.

TESTIMONIALS.

ALEXANDRIA, ALA, Dec. 15, 1880.

Messrs. Derrys & Co. Rome, Ga.,

DEAR SIR: In reply to your enquiry, I will say the sixty saw Light Draft Gullett Gin bought of you last fall gives perfect satisfaction. I have been ginning seventeen years, and I have yet to see a Gin that makes as good a sample from dirty cotton as the Gullett. The feeder works perfectly in every respect. I would not have a gin without one.

W. PHIL COOPER

GRIFFIN, GA., March 1, 1879.

We, the undersigned are using the Gullett Improved Light Draft Cotton Gin. The Gin is of superior workmanship. For fast ginning, safety in running, and light draft, (to do the same work,) we think it has no equal; but the most important feature is the attachment for opening and improving the sample. The best cotton is improved by it as to having from 3 to 4 cent, and stained and dirty cotton from 1 to 1 cent per pound more in market than other Gins.

W. J. BRIDGES,

T. W. MANLEY,

J. T. MANLEY.

Rome, Ga., March 17, 1881.

We, the undersigned buyers and shippers of cotton in Rome, Georgia, take pleasure in recommending the new Improved Light Draft Gullett Gin as the best Gin known to us, for the reason that it turns out smoother and cleaner cotton with less nap, and consequently is worth more money.

Morgan & Graham, Cowen & Samuel,

T. F. Howell, A. T. Hardin,

E. K. Thompson & Bro. D. H. Findley,

W. H. Shryvers, C. M. Mott & Co.,

Alex. Serretting, R. H. C. McGlathans,

J. H. Aunspongh, A. T. Simmons,

M. Rosenberg & Bros.

I will pay one-fourth of a cent more for cotton from this gin.

H. H. SMITH.

We claim and can substantiate by solid facts, that the Improved Gullett is of better workmanship and material and gives better satisfaction than any Gin on the market. For further particulars address

W. H. COOPER, Agent,

Alexandria, Ala.

July 8-2m

H. A. SMITH'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MUSIC

—AND—

BOOK STORE,

Rome, Ga.

Just opening out an immense stock of Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Toilet Sets, China and Glass Vases, Motto Cup, Soucers and Mugs, Every Class Inkstand, Stationery, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Bibles, Prayer Books, Poetical and standard works, Juvenile books, Pictures, Picture Frames, Tin, China and Rubber Toys in great variety, Wax Dolls, Games, Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery for wedding and holiday presents, Gold Pens, Port Monies, and a thousand novelties.

Piano's and Organs, of the best make, at wholesale prices. Orders by mail solicited. Prices cheerfully given.

H. A. SMITH.

State Agricultural and

Mechanical College,

AUBURN, ALA.

Session of 1882-83.

First term begins Sept. 27th. Four regular degree courses, viz: Agricultural, Engineering, Literature and Science. Special courses of study allowed. Full faculty and excellent facilities for teaching. Tuition free. Board and other expenses light. For catalogue and other information apply to

W. LEROY BROWN, L. L. D.

Or E. GLENN, Treas.

July 23-101

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Barber & Hair Dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

If you desire to have a pleasant and clean shave, or have your hair trimmed in neat & fashionable style, give him a call. Jacksonville, 3rd. 20, 1878

Lumber! Lumber!

The Steam Saw Mill of CAMP BROS., at Weavers Station, has recently been greatly improved, and orders will be promptly filled for

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Of all descriptions, as well as

Laths, &c.,

Dry Lumber furnished when needed. Price moderate. Send in your orders.

CAMP BROS.

may 6-82-6m Weavers Station, Ala.

W. C. LAND,

WATCHMAKER,

—AND—

JEWELER.

Jacksonville, Ala.

Also, agent for Menden CT Table cutlery and silver and plated ware. Also agent for Elgin Watch Co. and other American make

May, 1st 1880

Walden & Woodward,

Calico at 5 to 8 cents at HAMMOND'S SONS.

Don't fail to call at the Red Store when you come to town.

Fresh Mackerel in barrel or kits at HAMMOND'S SONS.

Receiving fresh groceries every day at the Red Store.

Ladies' Cloaks at HAMMOND'S SONS.

Ladies fine trimmed hats at Crow Bros.

Coffee, Seven pounds to the dollar at HAMMOND'S SONS.

One hundred bushels of Onions wanted at the Red Store.

Large lot fresh bottled Budweiser beer JOHN RAMAGNANO'S

Cigars of the best brands at the counter of Robertson & Co Sep 9 if

One thousand bushels corn wanted by C. W. Brewster at the Red Store.

The youthful color, beauty and lustre are gradually restored to gray hair by Parker's Hair Balsam.

All kinds of groceries constantly on hand, at rock bottom prices at Crow Bros.

If you want a fine suit of clothes, a good hat and a No. 1 pair of shoes or boots for the least money come to Crow Bros. and get them.

If you happen to want a special pure brand of whiskey or brandy enquire for the bar of Robertson & Co. Sept 9, if

100 barrels, very suitable for putting up sorghum syrup in, for sale, at from 75cts to \$1.00 apiece. Apply to John Ramagnano.

If you want a quiet game of pool you will find it only a few steps from the hotel back of the bar room of Robertson & Co. Sep 9 if

A large stock of goods just received at Crow Bros. They invite their friends to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

Affable and polite bar keepers at the bar of Robertson & Co. They understand the compounding of delicious drinks. Sept 9, if

A large lot of brocades and other choice goods at Crow Bros., which they will sell very cheap, from 12 1/2 to 25 cts per yard. Call and examine for yourself.

At least one case of measles has been reported in Jacksonville. It was doubtless contracted elsewhere as we have had no measles here for years.

Robertson & Co. will spare no expense in making their bar room popular with local and traveling customers. They are polite attentive and serve pure liquors. Sept 9, if

Useful in the Family.—We usually have it to doctors to recommend medicines, but Parker's Ginger Tonic has been so useful in our family in relieving sickness and suffering that we cannot say too much in its praise.—Salem Argus.

Robertson & Co. are making every preparation to make their bar and pool parlor more attractive than ever the coming fall and winter. They have on hand an excellent brand of liquors. Sept 9 if

To Rent. A desirable residence on Depot street. Parties wishing to rent a house and lot convenient to town, can do so by corresponding with the undersigned at Home, Ga., or in person, at this place, about the 1st of October.

Mrs. L. W. CANNON

REMOVAL. Dr. C. H. Montgomery has moved his office from the Drug store of H. F. Montgomery & Co to the second story of Ben Carpenter's brick store building.

The Dr. announces to his friends and patrons that he can be found at his new location at all hours of the day, when not out on professional business.

Woman's primitive beauty and vigor, which have been lost, can be restored by the action of certain medicinal agents. These agents necessarily require to be used judiciously and in moderation, and in such a manner as to produce the desired results without any of the deleterious effects of the remedies usually resorted to. Such a remedy is found in the use of English Female Bitters.

Two great evils—headache and constipation, affecting nearly all humanity, are relieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"Tough on Chills." Cures cases for \$2.50. In cash or on time. \$700,000 To Loan.

On well improved farm lands in the counties of Calhoun, Oglethorpe, St. Clair and McIntosh, in the following proportions: Calhoun, \$200,000; in Oglethorpe, \$200,000; in McIntosh, \$200,000; in St. Clair, \$150,000; in Oglethorpe, \$150,000. Money loaned for three, four and five years, at reasonable rate of interest and commission. For particulars apply to

STEVENSON & GRANT, Jacksonville, Ala.

John L. E. Hamlin, in Etowah, or independent of St. Clair in Oglethorpe. Local agent, but parties from that county can apply directly to Messrs. Stevenson & Grant for the present. Parties should apply personally (as it is impossible to send details by letter) and bring all the papers in their possession to the land office.

WANTED.—A ranch on my farm 3 miles below Jacksonville.

L. W. GRANT

Messrs. Stevenson and Grant have shipping tags for parties who have borrowed money through the Real Estate Loan and Banking Co of Alabama; with obligation to ship cotton to their commission house in Selma.

Mrs. Whisenand contracted typhoid fever several weeks ago while on a visit to Gadsden. After her return to Jacksonville she was prostrated with the fever. For weeks her life hung by a thread. We are glad to announce that now, under the skillful treatment of her physician, she is convalescent and able to ride out in a buggy.

Messrs. Stevenson and Grant have instructions from the Real Estate Loan and Banking Co. to take no more loans on crop lien mortgages until the opening of the next year of 1883. They continue, however, to loan money on real estate security. In the last few days they have taken applications from parties in Calhoun for a sum between four and five thousand dollars. As the winter season advances borrowers will become more numerous, but there is plenty of money for all who offer good security in the shape of farm lands. See advertisement in local column.

The Radicals of this District have nominated Arthur Bingham of Talladega for Congress against Gen. Forney. Bingham will poll the full Radical and Independent strength of the District. Money will be used to corrupt voters and every effort made to defeat the Democratic nominee. Let Democrats be on their guard. Let good Democrats talk about the election and impress the fact that every Democrat should vote in November. Our people cannot afford to be apathetic in November. Under the supposition that Gen. Forney will have a walk over for Congress against Bingham. We must bury Bingham so deep under an avalanche of Democratic ballots that even a Radical Congress cannot resurrect him on contest. Let every patriot turn out and vote for Forney.

The negro insurrection excitement continues in some parts of the State, but the opinion of cool headed men, not easily frightened, is that there is nothing of serious nature in it. Truly inflammatory speeches have been made and fantastically dressed negroes have appeared here and there and secret meetings of the blacks are constantly being held, but these are all supposed to have for their object a bearing on the November election, rather than to stir up the blacks to general bloodshed. The Radical managers would doubtless rejoice over outbreaks here and there and they may occur, as in South Carolina a few days ago; but we for one do not believe that the great masses of the blacks of this State could be drawn into an insurrectionary movement by any sort of persuasion.

The following amounts were contributed to the yellow fever sufferers at Pensacola by some of our citizens Tuesday, at the solicitation of Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. J. M. Wiley, two of our most estimable and charitable ladies: J. M. Caldwell, \$2; Mrs. Morgan \$1; Mrs. Wiley, \$1; J. M. Crook, \$2; Mrs. Frank \$1; P. Rowan, \$5; Walter Dean \$1; J. Y. Nisbet \$2; B. F. Carpenter \$50 cts; W. M. Nisbet \$50 cts; D. C. Turner \$25 cts; J. P. Crow \$50 cts; J. H. Caldwell, \$1; L. W. Grant \$1; Chas. Martin \$50 cts; D. Goodlett \$50 cts; J. C. Francis \$2; H. F. Montgomery \$1; S. S. Frederick \$2; John Ramagnano \$1; J. M. Mitchell \$25 cts; Hammond's Sons \$1; C. O. Morgan \$1; W. E. Wood \$50 cts; H. L. Stevenson \$50 cts; C. W. Brewster \$25 cts; Miss Kate Crawford \$50 cts; L. Sellers \$25 cts; A. L. Stewart \$50 cts; S. R. Wilkerson \$25 cts; Joseph Nunnally \$50 cts; Mrs. E. King \$50 cts.

Parties who may wish to make further contributions may hand the same to Mayor J. M. Crook.

We wish every subscriber of the Republican would consider himself a correspondent of the paper, and send us short news items from the county. We wish no longer communications on general subjects. We have no room for such, and they are only published as an accommodation to the writers. We do not want our correspondents to embrace in their correspondence puffings of business men of their localities. If these gentlemen want the benefit of advertising, they should be willing to pay for it. We want news, and news only, no matter how apparently unimportant. A postal card will generally do to write a news item on, and this will not tax the writer much. Give us all the deaths, marriages, accidents, large crop yields, and anything else of interest from your neighborhood.

SNOWED.—Tuesday about 11 o'clock in the day Noah Willis, a man of family who lives across the mountain from Jacksonville, took his own life, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind. He was sick on that day in his room, and just previous to his death requested his wife to go to the well and get him some water. He then sent the children off, and while all were gone, adjusted a rope about his neck, attached it to a rafter above and from a leg in the room took his awful leap into eternity. A child discovered him first and ran to the mother with the tidings. She quickly spread the alarm and near neighbors ran in and cut the unfortunate man down, but too late to save him. He was dead. His toes were touching the floor, one leg touched the leg and his hands were free, and it looks as if he might have saved himself as if he had so willed, even after his fatal leap.

THE RAPE CASE.

We mentioned last week the attempted rape of a white child 14 years of age the daughter of a prominent citizen near Anniston, by a negro man. After the publication, we had it from reliable authority that the deed actually accomplished his purpose, and that the child had been since the brutal assault confined to her bed, dangerously sick from the effect of the brutal treatment she had received at his hands. The unfortunate girl is very small for her age, not weighing over 65 pounds.

Immediately after the communication of the facts, pursuit of the negro at once commenced, and was kept up continuously until his capture was effected. Pursuing parties went as far as Cedar town, and two arrests were made, but in each case the child failed to identify the men. When finally captured, he denied all knowledge of the crime, but when he saw Mr. Green Skelton, who knew him, he made a full confession, and when brought before the child was fully identified by her.

He was brought to Jacksonville Monday night by Messrs. Skelton, Hunter and Johnny Chester, and is now lodged in jail.

HIS CONFESSION. He says that on the morning of the crime he drank a great deal of whiskey and consorted with some local colored women near Anniston. Leaving there he found himself at the house of the gentleman whose daughter he raped. She ordered him from the premises. He entered the house, nevertheless, and made a base proposition to the child. She at once began to cry and asked him to get to his room. He replied he would not if she submitted. He then seized her and attempted to accomplish his unholy purpose, but failed. He went then to the door and looked to see if any one was in sight, and returning, again assaulted her. Owing to her extreme youth and her delicate form he never fully accomplished his purpose, but greatly injured her. He then left the house and went to a negro cabin about a mile and a half distant, where he remained until late in the evening. He went from there to Talladega, and from there to Carlyle's works near Coosa river, where he was captured. He says that he heard talk of the crime in Talladega and at the works, and that his conscience so troubled him, he could never pick up heart to try to escape. The deed fully answers the description given by the child immediately after the occurrence. She described him as having peculiarly small teeth and as having one shirt wrist band off and a leather bracelet about his left wrist. When caught, it was discovered that he had not had presence of mind to remove either of these evidences of his identity.

Mr. W. P. Hunter, the Marshal of Anniston, has been untiring in his efforts to catch the monster, and to the credit of Johny Chester and a colored detective (whose name it is not prudent to give) belong the credit of his capture. Col. Tyler, the President of the Woolstock from Co., and Maj. T. H. Hopkins, Mayor of Anniston, were both deeply interested in his capture and spared no pains or expense to effect that object. The people of the neighborhood also turned out with considerable promptness and did all in their power. At the time of the occurrence, Mr. Green Skelton, who, with Mr. Hunter, is usually relied on in such emergencies, was sick in bed at the time, but arose as soon as he learned the full extent of the crime, and rendered valuable aid. A handsome purse for the men who night and day pursued and finally captured the rapist would be the correct thing we think, as there was no reward offered and what they did was purely voluntary.

LATER.—About two o'clock in the evening of Thursday last a mob of whites and blacks from the vicinity of the outrage began to appear in Jacksonville and it soon became evident that there was to be a lynching. About three o'clock the negro was taken to the Court house for preliminary examination before Judge Woods, and Mr. W. Woodruff. The Court room was densely crowded. The prisoner was arraigned at the bar. He was a black man with mustache with light side and chin whiskers, and not of a repulsive face. The affidavit on which the warrant of arrest was issued was read to him by Judge Woods and he was asked if he was guilty or not guilty. His reply was "I am the party that did the act, but I was under the influence of whiskey." He further said that he was not a free man, but was a slave of the white man, and that he was forced to do the act. When asked by the Justice Woodruff if he did not know he was doing wrong, his reply was, "Yes when in my senses. Did you have no remorse of conscience when he perpe rated the deed," said Mr. Woodruff. His reply was, "I knew it was wrong at the time, but men will do things they know to be wrong when under the influence of whiskey." To a bystander he said his name was J. M. Brooks and he was born in Edgfield Town, near Nashville, that he came from Rome to Anniston and from Richmond to Rome.

Mr. Robinson was called to the stand and identified him as a negro he had seen near the scene of the outrage very near the hour the deed was committed, and said he was not drunk then.

The Court then read the paper was without bail. The instant the paper was read him by the arm with the remark, "Come along John." Another seized him and before the Sheriff could interpose he was hurried from the Court room by his doom. He was quite nervous when before the Court, but up to that moment did not seem to have any apprehension. When he reached the place the attorneys leading from the Court house he made a desperate attempt to escape, and all the way to the place of execution uttered prayer. Arriving at the fatal tree on water-works hill a rope was soon adjusted about his neck and carried over a limb. At the solicitation of Hon. J. D. Hammond a colored preacher was allowed to pray for him. This over was placed upon a table and told to speak if he wanted to. He replied in a low voice, disposing of his money and clothes and closed by saying to the crowd, "Let this be a warning. Then he was swung into eternity and died without a struggle. In the crowd of his executioners were both white and black men, and so both races put the seal of condemnation on the terrible crime of rape.

Capt. Savage has served notice, some time ago of Hon. J. D. Hammond, of his intention to contest his seat. No testimony has yet been taken by either party, so far as we know. By an oversight Capt. Savage's notice of contest is not noted in the Republican at the time they were served, the editor being absent in another county.

Let the merchants of Jacksonville advertise, if they want trade.

FLOWERY YARD LOCALS.

Miss Lizzie Linder of this neighborhood has been very ill for some weeks at Mr. Henry Montgomery's, but I was informed a few days ago that she was improving. We are having beautiful weather and every body making considerable headway towards gathering their crops. Cotton is turning out some better than the people expected.

Now Mr. Editor since my announcement for matrimony and the presidency, I have been told by some that I was too little to be President, and some say I am too little to marry. But I say a little man with a big brain, is big enough for any thing.

And as local matter is scarce with me, three cheers for Bate and Harris, of Tennessee.

BILL ART, JR.

Warden Bankhead, in his considerate thoughtfulness, has arranged his contracts for the State convicts so that the legislature will not be embarrassed next winter in any changes it may choose to make. The contracts all expire on January first and thus any changes made can go into effect at once. This is a fortunate condition of affairs, and will furthermore serve as a spur to the legislature to take the troublesome problem in hand and solve it at once before the holiday recess.—Selma Times.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

I have leased the gin house and engine of Mr. S. J. Matthews, near the Jacksonville depot and am now running a new improved 60 saw Gullette Gin, and will gin for the Twentieth. On this gin cotton over thirds itself, and the sample is the best on the market. I can insure against loss by fire. Give me a trial.

W. C. CROW.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of M. D. C. Spradley, deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 14th day of August 1882, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

N. B. SPRADLEY, Adm'r.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, Oct. 3rd, 1882.

This day came Charles Martin, Administrator of the estate of John Leal, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the Court that the 30th day of Oct. 1882, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and to make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me at my office in the Court house of said county, on said 30th day of October, 1882, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, Oct. 3rd, 1882.

This day came Mrs. D. A. Wagon, Administratrix of the estate of L. H. Wagon, deceased, and filed in Court a report in writing and under oath, from which report it appears that said estate is insolvent, and said Administratrix asks this Court to set a day to hear and determine upon said report, and to pass an order declaring said estate insolvent. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 10th day of Nov. 1882, and contest said report if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, September 4th, 1882.

This day came W. C. Scarborough, Executor of the estate of Washington Williams, deceased, and filed in Court his application in writing and under oath, praying an order and decree of said Court for the sale of certain real estate owned by said deceased, and for the payment of the debts against said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 28th day of Oct. 1882, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said application, being the day upon which said estate is to be sold, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks as a notice to Frank Cooper, Sarah Hutton, Elizabeth Townsend, of Edgeland county South Carolina, and the children of Edith D. Williams, viz: Sarah S. James W., and Thomas Williams, of Calhoun Parish Louisiana, and children of Daniel Williams, (if any) all of whom are residents of said county, to be and appear before me at my office in Jacksonville, Alabama, on said 28th day of October 1882, and contest said application if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that books of Subscription to the Capital stock of The United and the Mountain Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be received on Monday the 23rd day of October A. D. 1882 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of C. J. Cooper & Son, in the town of Oxford, Alabama; and will remain open for five days from that date for subscribers to the Capital stock of said company or until the proposed Capital stock of said company shall have been subscribed. Said books during said time will be in the custody of J. J. Cooper to whom parties may apply for the purpose of subscribing to the Capital stock of said company.

The proposed Capital stock of said company is Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to be divided into Two Hundred and Fifty Shares of One Hundred Dollars each. This the 16th day of September A. D. 1882.

C. J. COOPER, O. W. COOPER, Board of Corporators.

ALEXANDRIA INSTITUTE.

Alexandria, Alabama.

Will open September 25th, 1882, and continue in session for a term of ten months, including a short vacation Christmas.

Primary, \$2.00
Intermediate, 3.00
Collegiate, 4.00

Principal, E. D. ACKER, A. B.

scpl30-3m

Sale of Valuable Lands.

BY virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of John E. Peace, deceased, will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the following described lands belonging to the estate of said John E. Peace deceased, to-wit: The N W 1/4 of S E 1/4 and N E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of section 29 and the N W 1/4 of S W 1/4 of section 28—all in township 12 range 5 in Calhoun county, Alabama. Terms of sale: one half cash, balance on a credit of twelve months with good and solvent security with interest from date of sale.

GEORGE P. PEACE, Adm'r of John E. Peace, dec'd.

sep23-tds. I pass upon said account and to make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at my office in the Court house of said county, on said 7th day of Oct. 1882, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

FIRST ROUND.

The undersigned Tax Collector of Calhoun county, Alabama, has received from the places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the State and county tax for the year 1882:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1—Ladiga, Wednesday, Oct. 4 | 11—Cross Plains, Thursday, " 5 |
| 2—Cross Plains, Thursday, " 5 | 12—Green's School house, Friday, " 6 |
| 3—Green's School house, Friday, " 6 | 13—Jacksonville, Saturday, " 7 |
| 4—Jacksonville, Saturday, " 7 | 14—June Bug, Monday, " 9 |
| 5—June Bug, Monday, " 9 | 15—Weaver's Station, Tuesday, " 10 |
| 6—Weaver's Station, Tuesday, " 10 | 16—Alexandria, Wednesday & Thursday, " 11 & 12 |
| 7—Alexandria, Wednesday & Thursday, " 11 & 12 | 17—Hollingsworth, Saturday, " 14 |
| 8—Hollingsworth, Saturday, " 14 | 18—Rabbit Town, Monday, " 15 |
| 9—Rabbit Town, Monday, " 15 | 19—White Plains, Tuesday, " 17 |
| 10—White Plains, Tuesday, " 17 | 20—Daviessville, Wednesday, " 18 |
| 11—Daviessville, Wednesday, " 18 | 21—Centre, Thursday, " 19 |
| 12—Centre, Thursday, " 19 | 22—Oxford, Friday and Saturday, " 20 & 21 |
| 13—Oxford, Friday and Saturday, " 20 & 21 | 23—Anniston, Monday & Tuesday, " 22 & 23 |
| 14—Anniston, Monday & Tuesday, " 22 & 23 | 24—Ginaway's School house, Wednesday, " 24 |
| 15—Ginaway's School house, Wednesday, " 24 | 25—Bryant's Store, Thursday, " 25 |
| 16—Bryant's Store, Thursday, " 25 | 26—Sulphur Springs, Friday, " 27 |
| 17—Sulphur Springs, Friday, " 27 | 27—Old Iron Works, Saturday, " 28 |

Polk tax is delinquent after the last day of October.

Sept 16th D. Z. GOODLET, Tax Collector.

East Tennessee and Virginia.

GEORGIA RAILROADS.

Form the quickest and most comfortable route to

ONLY ROUTE

Watering Places

—OR—

East Tennessee and Virginia

The principal inducements are

SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME, THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia. Through cars run from Selma to Bristol without change.

SELMA DIVISION.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Going North. | Going South. |
| 8:00 a.m. Selma, Ar. 7:07 p.m. | 7:07 p.m. Selma, Ar. 8:00 a.m. |
| 10:42 a.m. Calera, Ar. 4:35 p.m. | 4:35 p.m. Calera, Ar. 10:42 a.m. |
| 1:53 p.m. Jacksonville, Ar. 1:27 p.m. | 1:27 p.m. Jacksonville, Ar. 1:53 p.m. |
| 4:26 p.m. Home, Ar. 11:10 a.m. | 11:10 a.m. Home, Ar. 4:26 p.m. |
| 6:20 p.m. Dalton, Ar. 9:40 a.m. | 9:40 a.m. Dalton, Ar. 6:20 p.m. |
| 8:35 p.m. Cleveland, Ar. 7:00 a.m. | 7:00 a.m. Cleveland, Ar. 8:35 p.m. |
| 11:50 p.m. Knoxville, Ar. 3:35 a.m. | 3:35 a.m. Knoxville, Ar. 11:50 p.m. |
| Ar. 4:50 a.m. Bristol, Ar. 10:20 p.m. | 10:20 p.m. Bristol, Ar. 4:50 a.m. |

ALABAMA CENTRAL DIVISION.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Going North. | Going South. |
| 4:20 p.m. Selma, Ar. 11:00 a.m. | 11:00 a.m. Selma, Ar. 4:20 p.m. |
| 5:45 p.m. Uniontown, Ar. 9:42 a.m. | 9:42 a.m. Uniontown, Ar. 5:45 p.m. |
| 7:00 p.m. Memphis, Ar. 8:50 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. Memphis, Ar. 7:00 p.m. |
| Ar. 10:00 p.m. Meridian, Ar. 5:35 a.m. | 5:35 a.m. Meridian, Ar. 10:00 p.m. |

Mail Train North connects with Rome R. R. at Rome for Atlanta, and at Dalton with W. & A. R. R. for Oglethorpe, and New York.

North at Bristol with W. & A. R. R. for all Eastern cities. Accommodation train leaves Selma at 3:40 p.m., connecting with L. & N. at Calera for all Western cities; arrives at Selma 10:15 a.m. Mail train South connects with W. & A. R. R. for Montgomery, and at Meridian with N. O. & V. M. R. roads for Mobile, New Orleans and Vicksburg.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt.

RAY KNIGHT, Asst. G. P. & F. Agt.

Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agt. at Selma, Ala.

29, 1882 Lynchburg, Va.

WM. J. BROCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE AT

Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.

Will attend to cases both in the Chancery and Circuit Courts of this Judicial circuit and Chancery Division, and Supreme Court of the State. Collections promptly attended to.

TUTT'S PILLS

FOR TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Pain in the Head, Stomach, and Bowels, Biliousness, Indigestion, and all the ailments arising from a torpid liver, are cured by the use of TUTT'S PILLS. They are a purely vegetable preparation, and are sold in all the drug stores.

Prepared by J. C. TUTT, Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

... ..

This was indeed unexpected instead of falling in love with money and having to labor hard for his money was falling in love with him and doing almost all the work. So Perry, did not forget that it was Perry, and not the daughter, who had

Before he could inquire elsewhere, however, he was delighted by a letter from Kate, who said that her father had settled \$50,000 on her in order to reconcile her to boarding-school life, but the school was horrid, the principal

Trust not the polished stone
mouth-tongued stranger, both
deceitful and slippery.

cord, or braid, should be used for heading; it must be broad enough to cover the tack. The shelves, unless they are ebonyized wood, should be covered with black silk.

went out like dat, and I hear a
laugh, ha-hu-ha-ha. How dat
knees a-shaking. I opens de
dare was no sign of anybody.
a match and all de furniture wa

set up a
set my
do' and
I struck
is moved

dames, and fine champagne for the men.

He that hears much and speaks vouch
at all shall be welcome in both tower
and Hall,

Promptly
AT THE
REPUBLICAN OFFICE

RECEIVED OFFICE

The Republican.
Published at 5 to 8 cents at HAMMOND'S.
Don't fail to call at the Red Store
when you come to town.
WANTED—A renter on my farm 3
miles below Jacksonville.
L. W. GRANT
Fresh Macaroni in barrel or kits at
HAMMOND'S SONS.
Selling fresh groceries every day at
the Red Store.
Just received Summons and execution
and subpoenas for sale at this office.
Ladies' Cloaks at HAMMOND'S
SONS.
Ladies fine trimmed hats at Crow
Bro's.
Coffee, seven pounds to the dollar at
HAMMOND'S SONS.
One hundred bushels of Onions want-
ed at the Red Store.
Large lot fresh bottled Budweiser beer
JOHN RAMAGNANO'S
Cigars of the best brands in the
market at Robertson & Co. Sep 9 if
One thousand bushels corn wanted by
W. Brewster at the Red Store.
All kinds of groceries constantly
on hand, at rock bottom prices
at Crow Bros.
For dressing the hair, and beautifying
the face, nothing is so satisfactory
as Parker's Hair Balsam.
Apple taken out of seed wheat free
of charge, at Francis & Stevenson's mill
and fifty one pounds of flour made
from sixty pounds of wheat.
If you want a fine suit of clothes, a
hat and a No. 1 pair of shoes or
clothes for the least money come to Crow
Bro's and get them.
If you happen to want a special-
ty pure brand of whiskey or brandy
enquire for the bar of Robert-
son & Co. Sept 9, if
100 barrels, very suitable for
putting up sorghum syrup in, for
sale, at from 75cts to \$1.00 apiece.
Apply to John Ramagnano.
If you want a quiet game of
pool you will find it only a few
steps from the hotel back of the
bar of Robertson & Co. Sep 9 if
A large stock of goods just re-
ceived at Crow Bros. They invite
their friends to call and examine
them before purchasing elsewhere.
Affable and polite bar keepers
in the bar of Robertson & Co.
They understand the compounding
of delicious drinks. Sept 9, if
A large lot of Brocades and other
choice goods at Crow Bros., which they
will sell very cheap, from 12 1/2 to 25 cts
per yard. Call and examine for your-
self.
THE LAST CALL.
All parties that owe me by note or ac-
count will come forward and settle up
this week. I positively mean business.
at 14. W.
CAP WILSON.
Robertson & Co. will spare no
expense or pains to make their bar
room popular with local and travel-
ing customers. They are polite
attentive and serve pure liquors.
Sept 9, if
3000 Agents wanted, To whom a
salary of \$50.00 per month, will be
paid, on a commission allowed which will
run from \$100 to \$200 per month.
For particulars address with stamp
to
Perpetual Birthday Association,
Golden Era.
An Old Man's Relief—Have used
Baker's Ginger Tonic for my bad
cough and hemorrhage I had twenty-five
years. I feel like another man since I
used it. Am 66 years past. Believe it
cure younger persons. A. Omer,
Highgate, Pa.
Robertson & Co. are making ev-
ery preparation to make their bar
and pool parlor more attractive
than ever the coming fall and win-
ter. They have on hand an ex-
cellent brand of liquors. Sept 9 if
To Rent.
A desirable residence on Depot street.
Parties wishing to rent a house and lot
containing to town, can do so by cor-
responding with the undersigned at Home,
Ga., or in person at this place, about
the 1st of October.
Mrs. L. W. CANNON
Sept 10 if
IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
I have leased the gin house and en-
tire of Mr. S. J. Matthews, near the
Jacksonville depot and am now running
a new improved 60 saw Gullette Gin,
and will gin for the Twentieth. On this
gin cotton over thirds itself, and the
sample is the best on the market. I
am sure against loss by fire. Give me
a trial.
W. C. CROW.
WOMAN'S primitive beauty and vigor,
which have been lost, can be restored
and maintained by the action of certain
regulating agents. These agents neces-
sarily regulate the liver and bowels,
and remove all obstructions which pro-
duce the ill health. The remedy must
be taken before the system is broken
down. Such a remedy is found in
the use of **English Female Pills.**
Two great evils—headache and con-
stipation, attending nearly all humanity,
are relieved by **English Female Pills.**
"Tough on Chills."
Cures 5 cases for 25 cts. in cash or by mail.
Called by John Parham, Atlanta, Ga.
\$700,000 To Loan.
On well improved farm lands in the
counties of Calhoun, Clayborne, St. Clair
and Blount, in the following proportion:
\$100,000 in Calhoun, \$200,000 in Clayborne,
\$100,000 in St. Clair, \$200,000 in Blount.
Money loaned for three, four
or five years, at reasonable rate of inter-
est, and commission. For particulars
apply to
STEVENSON & GRANT,
Jacksonville, Ala.
or Judge L. E. Hamilton, in Etowah, or
Judge T. J. Burton in Clayborne. Local
representatives for St. Clair not yet re-
ceived, but parties from that county can
apply directly to Messrs. Stevenson &
Grant for the present. Parties should
apply personally (as it is impossible to
give details by letter) and bring all the
deeds in their possession to the land
they wish to mortgage.
607-31

Rev. Mr. Lane will preach in
the Baptist Church at this place
Sunday and Sunday night.
The attention of those who
bought guano of Mr. W. P. Cooper
last season is invited to his adver-
tisement in this issue.
Corn has been sold here this
season at forty cents, where the
buyer hails it in. When delivered
it sells for fifty cts per bushel.
MARRIED—At the residence of
the bride's father, Oct. 3, 1882,
by J. C. Watson Esq. Mr. Jas. A.
Stephenson to Miss Rebecca O.
DeFreese, all of Calhoun county.
Attention is called to the adver-
tisement of Mr. W. J. Hughes land
to rent. This is a fine farm, six
miles from Anniston, which place
affords a ready market for every
thing that can be grown on the
farm.
Attention is directed to the law
card of Penrose & Kelly, Oxford,
Ala. This is a strong and thor-
oughly reliable firm, and parties
who entrust business to them may
be certain that the same will have
their faithful attention.
The large platform scales recent-
ly put up by those enterprising
livermen, Myrtin & Wilkerson,
are a public benefit. People can
buy corn, hay &c, by them with
no danger of either side getting
cheated.
We learn there is an insurrec-
tion excitement near Peaks Hill,
this county. Pistols have been
ordered from here by some of the
whites. While we would have our
county people be reasonably cau-
tious, we most earnestly hope they
will do nothing hasty or rash.
Michael Dickison, one of the
first settlers of this county died at
Water Valley Miss. some weeks
ago. He lived in Calhoun from
1832 to 1865, when he removed
to Mississippi. He was about 76
years of age at the time of his
death. He was a man much es-
teemed by those who knew him.
The gentleman whose daughter
was outraged by a negro lately
near Anniston desires us to express
his profound gratitude to the lead-
ing men and citizens of Anniston;
as well as the citizens of the neig-
hborhood generally outside of An-
niston, for the sympathy extended
his family and the material aid
rendered in the capture of the ravis-
her by them. But for this he does
not know how he could have sur-
vived the shock of his feelings.
We do not mention his name,
and have not in this connection,
for the reason that in after years,
we do not wish the name of the
child, whenever mentioned, to be
associated in the minds of people
with an event that must forever
be painful to her, although she
could not help it and was in no
measure the least to blame for it.
MARRIED—At the Methodist
church on Thursday evening Oct
5th by Rev. Mr. James. Dr. W.
Worth Little of Cross Plains Ala,
and Miss Dixie Callier of Ala.
Thus by a happy providence
have we gained one of Alabama's
fairest and brightest of daughters
for a permanent resident among
us. Our rising young Doctor is to
be congratulated upon having won
a priceless gem. May prosperity
and happiness, and the peace of
God ever attend this happy pair,
projecting their honey moon far
into the harvest moon.
A WELL WISHER
ALEXANDRIA LOCALS.
We wish to ask a favor of the
Oxford boys and we hope they will
grant to small boon that we de-
sire. They are so very handsome
that the Alexandria Ginn cannot
complete with them successfully in
gathering the lovely flowers among
the fair daughters of Eve and, for
our pleasure, we request them
henceforth to keep their distance
and court their affections by
viewing the promised land as Mos-
es did on Nebo's glorified mount.
The Alexandria Ginn Co, consist-
ing of Messrs E. F. Crook, S. L.
Green, S. Lanford and J. L. Green
is doing a flourishing business and
contributes much to the life of our
city.
The wild geese in their flight to-
wards the South, during the win-
ter, will find a banquet feast in
our valley. Our valley is more pre-
cious than El Dorado, or the land
of gold.
PRIDE OF ALABAMA.
OBITUARY.
Entered into heavenly rest Sept 25th
Mrs. Mary Samuels, in the 83rd year of
her age.
The subject of this notice was the
daughter of Samuel Cary of Greenville
North Carolina, where she was born Oct
12th 1799. In 1819, being about twenty
years old, she was married to Zachariah
Samuels. She with her husband re-
moved to Georgia, where he died about
the year 1852, after which she removed
to this State, making her home at
the time with the family of the Hon. T.
A. Walker of this county, a kinsman by
marriage, and at whose house, she
remained her last about 4 o'clock P. M.
on the 25th day of September last. On
the following day her mortal remains,
by her spiritual pastor, were committed
to the ground beside those of her de-
parted friend, "earth to earth, the solem-
nities, last to dust, with the solemn
consoling and inspiring burial service
of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
Aunt Polly, as she was familiarly call-
ed, was in infancy baptised into the
Episcopal Church, and though she led

an exemplary and pious life, yet for reasons
that need not be stated she did not
become a communicant of the Church
until the 23rd day of January 1877, she
received at the hands of the Rev. Dis-
hon. Wilbur, the Apostolic Rite of con-
firmation, at the same time, sealing her
confirmation vows by a participation of
the Holy Communion. From that time
till her death, she remained a devoted
member and devout communicant of the
church of her choice.
A few weeks before she died, being
unable to leave her bed, gathered with
some friends and relatives, she received
for the last time, "the most comfortable
sacrament of the Lords" supper, and
which she seemed to be greatly comforted
and, no doubt, was very much re-
freshed in spirit, and strengthened to
face the last conflict which was just ahead
from the time she was gathered
until "in a full voice" she was gathered
to her father, having the testimony of a
good conscience, in the communion of
the church, in the confidence of a cer-
tain faith; in the comfort of a reasonable
religion, and holy hope, in favor with
God, and in perfect charity with
the world. Blessed are the dead who
thus die in the Lord."
J. F. S.
NOTICE.
The undersigned offers to rent a six
(6) horse farm of as good land as is in
the county, for from one to five years
standing rent, convenient to a good
range for cattle and hogs well watered,
with green (3) good double houses; also
a half mile from Weaver's Station,
where there are three (3) churches Meth-
odist, Baptist and Presbyterian and a
good school. For further particulars ap-
ply to the undersigned on the place or
J. T. A. Hughes at Oxford Ala.
Oct 14th.
W. J. HUGHES.
NOTICE.
Bring on your Guano cotton now,
while it is low. Take notice, the Patap-
see Guano, notes handled by my agency
fall due on the 1st of this month
October. The Mastodon notes are due
on the 1st of November 1882.
Mr. W. J. Edmundson, will receive
guano cotton for me at Anniston, Mr. D.
Z. Goodlett at Jacksonville. Mr. John
Weaver, at Weaver's. Mr. James Ho-
gan at Greensport. Mr. T. S. Gray, will
receive the Mastodon Guano cotton at
Greensport. I will be in person at the
following days and places specified:
Anniston on Wednesday, Oct. 17th
Weaver's on Wednesday, Oct. 18th
Greensport Thursday Oct. 19th and
Nov 1st.
Jacksonville, Friday, Oct 20th
I hope it will be convenient for all to
settle promptly, and money will be taken
in place of the cotton at the market
price where it is desired by the party
owing the same provided payment is offer-
ed at maturity. After that maturity the
cotton option ceases unless ordered ex-
tended by the company.
Yours Truly,
W. P. COOPER,
Agt.
INSURRECTION.
Insurrection is now being made by
Commission Merchants on body cot-
ton, knapped and trashy ginned cotton. The
undersigned offers the right to make and
use Walker's Pat.
Leather Gin Brush & Wiper
In Calhoun, Clayborne and Tallapoosa
counties. It is a certain fact that cotton
will be cleaned and that it will be
said on its merits, hence I would re-
commend the use of the above
brush for with it it is impossible to
have cotton so clean as that cleaned
with it. It is much superior to any other
brush. The leather and sticks will not
wear excepting \$1.50, and any farmer can
make and put it on in a few hours time.
I charge five dollars for the right for
each gin that has less than 50 bales in a
season. Two dollars for a gin that has
over 50 and less than 150 bales, and
five dollars for any gin that has over
150 bales. No payment required until
its merits are proven satisfactory. I
have not this brush on 25 or 30 gins and
have, in every instance, given satisfac-
tion and express themselves more than
pleased. I have used one two years and
would not exchange it for any brush and
\$100. I refer to a few who are using it
in this county:
Berry Samuels, Martins K. Road,
George Lloyd, Alexandria, Ala. W. C. Mil-
ler, Weaver's Station, O. S. S. Miller,
J. H. Arnold, 7 miles east of
Jacksonville, Jenkins P. O., John Davis,
Davisburg, Martin Webster, East-
boga, Rev. David Bynum, Coldwater,
and all others who have it in use.
J. C. McDaniel of Davisburg, are as-
sing agents for me. Either of them or
myself will sell the right to use or will
put them on it in person and mean what I
say. A trial is all I want. The gin owner
on the sale side as no pay will be re-
quired or expected until he is satisfied as
herebefore stated. Address
C. HENDERSON,
Cane Creek, Calhoun Co. Ala.
Oct 14-1m
TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
Last Round.
The undersigned Tax Collector of Calhoun
county, will attend at the times stated, at
the places mentioned below, for the purpose
of collecting the State and county tax for the
year 1882:
Beat 1—Ladins, Monday, Nov. 6
2—Cane Plains, Tuesday, " 7 & 8
3—Weaver's, Wednesday, " 9
4—Green's school house Thurs-
day, " 10
5—Jacksonville, Friday and " 10 & 11
6—Jas Hill, Monday, " 13
7—Weaver's Station, Tuesday " 14
8—East Alexandria, Wednesday " 15
9—Peach's Hill, Friday, " 16 & 17
10—Hull's school, Saturday, " 18
11—Rabbit Town, Monday, " 20
12—White Plains, Tuesday, " 21
13—Davisburg, Wednesday, " 22
14—Greene, Thursday, " 23
15—Greene, Friday and Satur-
day, " 24 & 25
16—Anniston, Monday & Tues-
day, " 27 & 28
17—Greene's school house, Wed-
nesday, " 29
18—Bryant's school, Thursday, " 30
19—Bryant's school, Friday, Dec 1
20—Old Iron Works, Saturday, " 2
I will be in Jacksonville the last five days
of December.
D. Z. GOODLEY,
Tax Collector.
NOTICE.
I have a choice lot of Red Oak & Prof-
and Burr Oaks for sale at my residence
in Jacksonville.
JOHN M. CROOK,
Oct 26-1m

Administrator's Sale.
By virtue of an order of sale granted
by the Probate Court of Calhoun county,
State of Alabama, the undersigned
Administrator of the Estate of Calhoun
Bryant, deceased, will sell at public out-
cry on the premises, to the highest bid-
der, on Saturday 11th day of November
1882, the real estate belonging to the es-
tate of Calhoun Bryant deceased to-wit:
The N W 1/4 of S W 1 and N M of S W 1
except 2 acres of North-west corner
of S W 1 of S W 1 and the E 1/2 of S
W 1 of S W 1, all in section 8, township
14, range 7, and lying in Calhoun coun-
ty, Alabama.
Terms of sale, one-half cash and bal-
ance on a credit of 12 months with note
and security with interest from date.
About 40 acres of good cleared land and
balance good timbered land.
J. J. BRYANT,
Adm'r Estate of C. Bryant, dec'd.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.
By virtue of an order of sale granted
by the Probate Court of Calhoun county,
State of Alabama, the undersigned,
as Administrator of the Estate of R. O.
Hamm, deceased, will, on Saturday the
11th day of November 1882, sell at pub-
lic outcry, to the highest bidder, on the
premises the following described lands
belonging to the Estate of said R. O.
Hamm, deceased, to-wit: The W 1/2 of S
W 1 and S 1/2 of N W 1, and fractional
part of S W 1 of N M containing six
acres more or less, and fractional part
of N M of S W 1 five acres more or less,
all in section 19, township 14, range 7,
and W 1/2 of S W 1, section 18,
township 14, range 7. All lying and
being in Calhoun county, Alabama, and
amounting in all to 151 acres, more or
less.
Terms of sale: Ten per cent cash,
balance on a credit of 12 months with
good and solvent security with interest
from date of sale.
THOS. H. MARTIN,
Adm'r of R. O. Hamm dec'd.
Oct 14-3c
STATE OF ALABAMA.
Calhoun County.
In Probate Court for said county,
Special Term, Oct. 3rd, 1882.
This day came Mrs. D. A. Wagon,
Administratrix of the estate of L. H.
Wagon, deceased, and filed in Court a
report in writing and under oath, from
which it appears that said estate is
insolvent, and said Administratrix
asks this Court to set a day to hear and
determine upon said report, and to make
an order declaring said estate insolvent.
It is therefore ordered by the Court
that the 6th day of Nov. 1882, be and
is hereby appointed the day upon which
to hear and determine upon said report,
and that notice thereof be given by pub-
lication for three successive weeks in the
Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper
published in said county, and a notice to
all creditors of said estate, non resident
and resident, to be and appear before me
on said 6th day of Nov. 1882 and con-
test said report if they think proper.
A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
STATE OF ALABAMA.
Calhoun County.
In Probate Court for said county, Special
Term, Sept. 24th, 1882.
This day came W. C. Southworth, Execu-
tor of the estate of Washington Williams,
deceased, and filed in Court his application
in writing and under oath, paying in and
under oath the sum of \$100.00 as a bond
for the faithful execution of his duties as
Executor of said estate, and asking the
Court to set a day to hear and deter-
mine upon said application, and to make
an order declaring said estate insolvent.
It is therefore ordered by the Court that
the 6th day of Nov. 1882, be and is
hereby appointed the day upon which to
hear and determine upon said applica-
tion, and that notice thereof be given by
publication for three successive weeks in
the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper
published in said county, and a notice to
all creditors of said estate, non resident
and resident, to be and appear before me
on said 6th day of Nov. 1882 and con-
test said report if they think proper.
A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that books of
Subscription to the capital stock of
"The Oxford and the Mountain Mining
and Manufacturing Company" will be
opened on Monday the 24th day of Oc-
tober A. D. 1882 at 10 o'clock A. M. in
the office of J. J. Cooper & Son, in the
town of Oxford, Alabama, and will re-
main open for the space of 30 days, and
at the expiration of said period the cap-
ital stock of said company shall have
been subscribed. Said books during
said time will be in the custody of J. J.
Cooper to whom parties may apply for
the purpose of subscribing to the capital
stock of said company.
The proposed capital stock of said
company is Twenty Five Thousand Dollars
and is divided into Two Hundred and
Fifty Shares of One Hundred Dollars
each. This the 15th day of September
A. D. 1882
C. J. COOPER,
G. W. COOPER,
Board of Corporators.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Letters of Administration upon the
estate of M. D. Spradley, deceased,
having been granted to the undersigned
by the Probate Court of Calhoun county,
on the 14th day of August 1882, notice is her-
eby given that all persons having claims
against said estate, will be required to
present the same within the time allowed
by law, or they will be barred.
A. B. SPRADLEY, Adm'r.
Oct 7-31
Undersigned's Notice.
The Undersigned has just received
and has now in stock a full line of
Coffins and Burial Cases,
from the cheapest to the most expensive
make. They are made of the best材
and are much better than those in re-
vogue here, and are sold at about one
third of the cost. Orders from any part
of this section of the State filed on to
be filled or postal notice.
The whole care and expense of burial
cases, caskets, &c, when desired.
L. A. WEATHER,
Jacksonville, Ala.
July 29-2m
FOR RENT.
A well improved building square,
with side building square,
located near the depot, and
suitable for a hotel, or for other
business purposes. Apply to
"Only Hotel," where you will find
full particulars. The building is
four stories high and money can be
made in every respect. Our home
will be in Jacksonville the last five days
of December.
ROBT. ADAMS,
Proprietor.
Oct 14-1m

ALEXANDRIA INSTITUTE.
Alexandria, Alabama,
Will open September 25th, 1882, and con-
tinue in session for a term of ten months,
including a short vacation Christmas.
TUITION:
Primary, \$2.00
Intermediate, 3.00
Collegiate, 4.00
B. D. ACKER, A. B.,
Principal.
Sale of Valuable Lands.
BY virtue of an order of sale granted
by the Probate Court of Calhoun county,
State of Alabama, the undersigned, as
Administrator of the estate of John R.
Pease, deceased, will
On Monday the 27th day of October
1882,
sell at public outcry, to the highest bid-
der, on the premises, the following de-
scribed lands belonging to the estate of
said John R. Pease deceased, to-wit:
The N W 1/4 of S 1/2 and N W 1/4 of S 1/2
of section 29 and the N W 1/4 of S W 1
and S W 1/4 of S W 1 of section 28—all in
township 12 range 9 in Calhoun county,
Alabama. Terms of sale: One half cash,
balance on a credit of twelve months
with good and solvent security with in-
terest from date of sale.
GEORGE P. PEASE,
Adm'r of John R. Pease, dec'd.
sep20-1ds
STATE OF ALABAMA.
Calhoun County.
In Probate Court for said county, special
Term, Oct. 7th, 1882.
This day came J. M. Wootley, adminis-
trator of the estate of W. G. Wootley de-
ceased and filed in court his account and vouch-
ers for an annual settlement of said estate.
It is therefore ordered by the court that
the 6th day of Nov. 1882 be and is hereby
appointed the day upon which to audit and
pass upon said account and make said set-
tlement, and that notice thereof be given
for three successive weeks in the Jack-
sonville Republican, a newspaper printed and
published in said county, and a notice to all
persons concerned to be and appear at my
office in the court house of said county of
said 6th day of Nov. 1882 and contest said
settlement if they think proper.
A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
Oct 14-31
THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Calhoun County.
In Probate Court for said county, Special
Term, Oct. 2nd, 1882.
This day came Charles Martin, Adminis-
trator of the estate of John Dooly, de-
ceased, and filed in court his account and vouch-
ers for an annual settlement of said estate.
It is ordered by the court that the 30th
day of Oct. 1882, be and is hereby appoint-
ed the day upon which to audit and pass
upon said account and to make said set-
tlement, and that notice thereof be given for
three successive weeks in the Jacksonville
Republican, a newspaper printed and pub-
lished in said county, as a notice to all
persons concerned, to be and appear before me
at my office in the court house of said county
on said 30th day of October, 1882, and con-
test said settlement if they think proper.
A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
Oct 7-31
East Tennessee, Virginia
AND—
GEORGIA RAILROADS.
Forms the quickest and most com-
fortable route to
Eastern Cities.
AND—
ONLY ROUTE
Watering Places
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principal intermediate
STATION STOPPERS, QUICK
THROUGH CARS.
The only line passing through the mount-
ain country of the South, and connecting
Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia, and
Florida, through one run from Selma to
Richmond without change.
SELMA DIVISION.
Going South.
Leaving Selma, Ala. Arriving
At 7:00 a.m. at Phenix, Ala. 7:45 a.m.
At 8:00 a.m. at Phenix, Ala. 8:45 a.m.
At 9:00 a.m. at Phenix, Ala. 9:45 a.m.
At 10:00 a.m. at Phenix, Ala. 10:45 a.m.
At 11:00 a.m. at Phenix, Ala. 11:45 a.m.
At 12:00 p.m. at Phenix, Ala. 12:45 p.m.
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Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETHERAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 2375.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

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BE HELPFUL.

Your hands may be small, but every day they can do something that's good to play. They can help mother, and she'll be glad for all that's done by her little hands.

If all the children would think to-day of helping mother, as all of them may, they'd bring in water and wood, and do a dozen things she would like them to.

For, though hands are small and though years are few.

There's always something that they can do to help the mothers and make them glad. Remember that, little hands and feet.

So help your mothers about their work. Don't wait for asking—don't try to shirk. Do just the best that you can, and she'll say: "What a help are my dear little ones!"

MISS HARCOURT'S LOVER.

"It looks as if it were going to snow for weeks, Miss Elizabeth," said old Gregory, as he touched his hat and hobbled down the icy pathway as fast as rheumatism and old age would permit him.

Miss Elizabeth looked down into the sweet old English garden, with the tangled mass of arbutus covered with snow, and a mist came over her eyes.

A week! The film white fingers closed tightly over the yellow envelope clasp in her hand, and as she turned away from the door a tear plashed down upon it.

In just one week the mortgage would be foreclosed, the letter said, and unless the amount could be raised in the meanwhile, the dear old house where she was born must pass into the hands of strangers.

The investments that her nephew made for her all proved failures, and when, five years ago, he had come bustling up from London and told her that this mortgage would save her fortune, she signed her name to the paper, and for a while all seemed well.

How foolish she had been! Why had she not asked more about it? Ralph Morgan had paid the interest for her as it came due, until two years ago, when she received word from him, and he had decided to go to Australia.

That was all, Miss Elizabeth had seen very little of him. He was the only child of her sister. When the father died, the property was divided between the sisters. Margaret took her share in money, and went, with her husband and child to live in London, where she died soon after.

Elizabeth had never left the old homestead, and with proper management, there would never have been any need to do so; but now—she had made another mistake.

The old clock was ticking loudly in the great wide hall as she slowly went up the stairs to the pleasant room where she had spent her life-time.

"I am always making mistakes," she moaned, drearily, as she threw herself on the little white bed. "Sixteen years ago to-day I made one, and now I have made another."

There were no tears now in the dark gray eyes, only a tired look that strangers would wonder at; for if ever a woman was envied in that village Elizabeth Harcourt was.

"She has everything one could wish for," the poor folks said; "but she is too good with it all."

How could they know of the business worries, and the pinching economy, and the aching heart that the sweet, calm face never showed?

Elizabeth Harcourt was a proud woman, and in years gone by, had been a hasty one; and now in the quiet of her room, her thoughts went back to long ago when, in her hot temper, she told Jack Rainsford she never wished to see his face again. How could he know that in the morning she would have given worlds to unsay the words?

It had started like most quarrels, with such a little thing! But he had taken her at her word, and one week from the night she gave him back his ring he sailed for India, and she had never seen him since.

She did not think he would stay away, but, in the meanwhile, no one should ever know she cared at all; so she laughed and talked more blithely than ever, and grew prettier every day, until every one said she never had cared for him; and away off in hot Calcutta, Jack Rainsford heard it and his heart grew hard and bitter.

A year went by and he did not come back; then she promised to marry Philip Dinsmore. After that she was gay, but when, after the wedding-day was fixed, and the villagers talking of the grand match, she broke it off with him. Nobody ever knew why, except Philip Dinsmore. If he had been less grand and noble than he was she might have married him; but looking into those pure eyes of his, she could not take a lie on her lips. So she told him with bitter tears how the face of her absent lover came between her and any one else.

Brave Philip Dinsmore! As he listened, whiter and whiter grew his face; but when she had finished, he stooped and kissed the sweet red lips for the last time. In all the world he knew he would never love another woman as he loved Beth Harcourt, and it was a grand love that she had before.

"I am going to India on business next month, Beth," he wrote to her afterward, "and if I can, I will find Jack

Rainsford." So he sailed away—and the ship was lost, and Philip Dinsmore never reached Jack Rainsford.

After that Elizabeth Harcourt was never the same; and as the years rolled on, she was left alone with faithful servants in the old stone house. Somebody said that Mr. Rainsford married the daughter of a rich merchant, but he never came back. Something had gone from her life with each year, and now, at forty, the very last thing had come, and the old home was to go.

No wonder, on that winter morning Elizabeth Harcourt was in despair! She had so much to bear! From that night that Jack Rainsford left her in anger she had never really been happy again. That hot temper her mother had warned her against—ah! it had been cooled since then. No one who saw her bending quietly over the sick bed in the poorest cottage, would guess that calm face there had ever seen anything but peace.

Now she lay with wide open eyes, thinking of the past, and in her ears were ringing old Nurse Blackitt's words of her: "She will take an awful site of sobering."

Just then there came a knock at the door, and Elspeth's voice saying: "Miss Elizabeth, there is a strange gentleman down stairs who wishes to see you for a few minutes. He looks as if he was from London."

The lawyer from London! Miss Harcourt's heart gave a quick throb as she arose and mechanically glanced at the little narrow glass between the windows. There was a red spot burning on each cheek, and the brown hair had lost its smooth, satin appearance; but she did not notice that to-day, but passed quickly down to the cool, dark room below.

The stranger rose and bowed as she entered, a tall man with gray hair and a swarthy skin.

"Your letter came this morning," began Miss Elizabeth, nervously. "I am afraid the house will have to go for the mortgage."

"My letter?" said the stranger, "I think there must be some mistake."

"I beg your pardon," Miss Harcourt said, "but are you not from London?"

The stranger took a step forward.

"Beth," he said, "have I changed so completely that you do not know me?"

"Jack!" she gasped. "You cannot be Jack Rainsford!"

Such a different meeting from that which she had planned in the second, that if the entire race was made of coal, it would serve as a fuel supply for feeding the solar fires at thirty-six hours. On the other hand, it has been calculated that, even with no specific provision for restoring the waste radiations of the sun, the mass is so vast and the heat so enormous that it could go on cooking by free radiation into space for what is referred to as a method of counting the lapse of time, would be a very long period before any actual change of temperature could be perceived. It is tolerably sure that during the last 3000 or 4000 years of history, there has not been any appreciable diminution in the heat communicated by the sun to the earth. It is true that there have not been any trustworthy records by thermometric instruments for more than a very small portion of that time. But there are records, which are quite as significant, of the distribution of vegetable life. Plants that required the sustained warmth of a genial and approximately tropical climate, and the same liberal allowance of solar influence that is now communicated to the earth, were quite as widely distributed as now, and the climate of Egypt was then, as now, habitable by man.

Light and Heat.

The light, heat and other vibratory emanations that are issued from the sun are scattered around it in all directions into space. If the sun were placed in the center of a solid hollow shell that was everywhere at the same distance as the earth, that is, approximately 93,000,000 miles from the solar surface—all these vibrations would impinge upon this outer boundary wall. But as there is no such intercepting screen, they for the most part pass still onward into space, and being widely scattered there, are weakened by the diffusion more and more, excepting just where they fall upon the earth, and other planets chance to lie in the way. It appears, from a consideration of the distance and size of the earth, that about the two billion two hundred and fifty millionth part of the entire radiated energy is thus caught by the earth, and probably about ten times as much falls to the share of the other planets. This, at any rate, the result brought out from the two billion two hundred and fifty millionth part of the radiant energy is thus caught by the earth, and probably about ten times as much falls to the share of the other planets. This, at any rate, the result brought out from the two billion two hundred and fifty millionth part of the radiant energy is thus caught by the earth, and probably about ten times as much falls to the share of the other planets.

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The arrest of over one hundred women in the little district of Hungary, charged with poisoning their husbands, and the conviction of one-third of the number, is startling, but not without a parallel in history. In the seventeenth century an old fortune teller in Italy, carried on the business of selling poisons to such an extent that the attention of the authorities was attracted to her place, and it was discovered that the poisons were supplied to young married women who were desirous of getting rid of their husbands. The courts in those days were little better than Judge Lynch's tribunals, so that it is impossible to say whether their judgments were well founded, but a dozen or more women were hanged, and scores of others were whipped through the streets. About the same time there was a similar outbreak of poisoning in France, which was not controlled until over one hundred prisoners, chiefly women, had been sent to the stake or the gallows. Early in the eighteenth century a woman in Naples earned on a large trade in poisons, and it is supposed to have been concerned in bringing about the deaths of over six hundred persons. She was tortured to confession and then strangled. In every instance of wholesale poisoning, such as that reported from Hungary, there has been found some seller of poisons responsible alike for supplying the means and the suggestion of murder. The poisons used were always slow acting, frequently administered, and so gradually undermined the health of the victims that their deaths excited no suspicion until the aggregate grew so large as to cause investigation.

Optical and philosophical instruments made in France often have all their brass surfaces of a fine dead black color, very permanent and difficult to imitate. The following, obtained from a foreign source, is the process used by the French artisans: Make a strong solution of nitrate of silver in one drop of water and of copper in another. Mix the two together and plunge the brass into it. Remove and heat the brass evenly until the required degree of blackness is obtained.

Europe will have a deficit this year of \$343,000,000.

Fairs for Farmers.

But for the constant weekly reminders through the press, and the inducements held out by advertisers looking at a number of ghastly female frames hung up in the window of a surgical instrument store.

"Where do they get those skeletons?" said a reporter to a medical gentleman, in Chicago, the other day, as the two stood looking at a number of ghastly female frames hung up in the window of a surgical instrument store.

"Well," remarked the doctor, "I will tell you. They come from the medical colleges. Each student, as you are probably aware, purchases from those who dis-anatomize a 'subject,' and, with the demonstrator of anatomy as his instructor, he hacks it to pieces, examining the several parts and getting therefrom all the information he can. The flesh is boiled down, and the bones separated from it and cleaned, after which they are mounted (strung on wire), as you see these, and preserved. Students, as a rule, do not take with them to their homes complete skeletons, contenting themselves usually with a skull or a hand."

"That would leave the frame imperfect," the reporter ventured to suggest.

"Yes, but the loss of a member is nothing, as it can be easily supplied, there being cart loads of odd bones always to be had. Now, I have no doubt, if you will step in and ask the proprietors they will tell you just what I have told you, and will agree to supply any particular bone of the human body asked for. Some of the skeletons in this window may be put together from the bones of half a dozen people; but skeletons can be had perfect in themselves."

"Students," remarked the reporter, "an informed, are a graceless set as a rule, and are disposed to be vulgar and unrefined over a cadaver, or still, as they term it, a body, especially if it is that of a woman. Is there any truth in such statement?"

"I am sorry to say that there is. The jokes, as the boys call their twaddle, are always of a ribald character, but brandy, let me tell you, has a good deal to do with the talk of medical scholars over a body. The fire water is taken to free them from nervousness, and it is astonishing what a quantity of it it takes to brace a young man up in the presence of the dead. When I was a professor in a Cleveland college I knew a student to drink three pints of whiskey during one dissection, and he did not get very drunk, either."

"Are these we see, think you, the skeletons of respectable people?" queried the reporter.

"Oh, no! Respectable people lie in their graves unharmed. There are plenty of others—the bodies of the outcasts of the world. Scarcely one of them lies in the grave twenty-four hours after it is covered. They generally die in the hospital or almshouse, are picked into a pine box, and there, while others were afraid to look at them, the body-snatchers are a live set of men, always on the lookout, and resurrect the corpse the first night. Nobody cares for these unfortunates, hence there is no trouble, or, indeed, any inquiry."

During the Roman war upon Alexandria, a supply of water for the troops was difficult to obtain. The General of the Egyptian army, who was Gennadius, made great exertions to deprive the Roman troops of their water supply by the introduction of salt water into the canal supplying the city. When the brackishness of the water became increasingly known there was something like a panic. Some blamed Caesar for not at once retreating to the ships, while others were afraid that such a step would lead to further mischief, since the retrograde movement could not be concealed from the Alexandria troops. Moreover, in the part in which the Roman troops were stationed were many inhabitants charitably supposed to be favorable to Caesar and his fortunes, but whose fidelity was not too much assured. All who knew them, in effect, says Augustus, "I am convinced that they are the most suitable instruments in the world for treason." To allay the fears of the soldiery, Caesar assured them that they could easily find fresh water by digging wells, since sea coasts naturally abounded in fresh springs, and that even if the soil of Egypt differed from all others in that respect, there was the open sea and access by it to Pasionium on the left and Pharos on the right, which they could obtain supplies. He counselled them to abandon all thought of retreat and to seek safety in victory alone. The soldiers were reassured by the words of their great leader. The devoted, laying aside all other works, devoted themselves to the digging of wells, and the labor was continued by day and night. So vigorously were they told, was the undertaking prosecuted that during the very first night abundance of fresh water was discovered. "Thus," says Augustus, "the mighty projects of the Alexandrians were entirely defeated, and that without any great effort on our side."

The French Army.

The French army is far from being in a flourishing condition. Marshal Canrobert has again sent in his resignation, as, indeed, he always does after every change of Government. Ducrot is dead and Bourbaki is kept on the shelf because of his political opinions. Two generals and several superior officers have asked to be placed in *disponibilité* because they are unable to bear the fatigue of theatrical manoeuvres at Chalons. The Marquis de Gallifet summarily deprived General de Clermont-Tonnerre of his command because that gallant officer gave evidence of utter ignorance of cavalry manoeuvres, although for two years he had commanded a brigade of dragoons. Three generals declared that they were unable to ride on horseback. The first suffered from some permanent bodily weakness; the second was a martyr to rheumatism, and the third nervously declared that, having been mixed up with office routine for the last seven years, he had forgotten how to ride.

"Or, you be damned," as the Christ-mas present said when it slipped through the hole in the heel of the lung-up to stocking.

A Block System.

The permissive block system has hitherto prevailed on most French lines, and where the absolute block was in use the signaling instruments adopted were those of Tyer and Regnault, which merely inform the signaller of the approach of trains, leaving it to them to block the line and communicate with the drivers of other trains. The French Minister of Public Works now requires that the absolute block system, with automatic signaling apparatus, should be as soon as possible established on all double lines. He recommends the electric semaphores of Lartigue, Tesse, or Prud'homme, laying great stress upon the absolute automatic working of the signals, in one direction against all trains in case of a failure of current. Single lines are all to be furnished with electric bells, and the Leopold apparatus is particularly recommended, as it can be used for giving danger signals or for announcing trains automatically.

Trade in Skeletons.

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<p>and for future fund of Calhoun county, registered before and during the year 1869 should be presented to me for payment.</p> <p>J. J. SHELTON, County Treasurer.</p> <p>sept30.</p>	<p>strable residence and a good well of water, with orchard of extra fine fruit.</p> <p>Apply to H. J. DEAN, Alexandria, Ala.</p> <p>Sept. 9th</p>
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Jacksonville

Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 2376.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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AFTER ALL.

The apples are ripe in the orchard.

The work of the reaper is done.

And the bloom of the dying sun.

In the golden of the dying sun.

At the cottage door the grandeur

Sits, pale, in his easy chair.

While a gentle wind of twilight

Plays with his silver hair.

A woman is kneeling beside him;

A fair young head is bent.

In the first wild passion of sorrow

Against his aged breast.

And far from over the distance

The falling echoes come.

Of the dying blast of trumpet

And the rattling roll of drum.

Then the grandeur speaks, in a whisper—

"The end no man can see;

But we give him to his country,

And we give our prayers to Thee."

The violets star the meadows,

The rose-buds fringe the door,

And over the grassy orchard

The pink-white blossoms pour.

But the grandeur's chair is empty,

And the cottage is dark and still.

There's a nameless grave on the battle-field,

And a new one under the hill.

And a pallid, fearless woman

By the cold hearth sits alone;

And the old clock in the corner

Ticks on with a steady drone.

DR. RAYMOND'S WARD.

A very cozy, almost luxurious spot,

is Dr. Raymond's office, as we peep in

upon it at 7 o'clock, of a winter's evening.

The blinds are drawn, the fire

burns cheerily in the polished grate, the

light falls with a mellow radiance upon

the handsome furniture with which

the apartment is filled. But to it all its

owner, as he paces up and down its

center, seems unconscious. A frown is

on his brow, a nervous force in his step

which halts impatiently as the door opens,

and a half-fearful voice says:

"Rufus, isn't it time that you were

going to the station?"

It is his maiden sister and housekeeper,

who addresses him. She is much

older than he, and has cared for him

and his comfort so long, that she can

not rid herself of the impression, spite

of her almost reverent love for him, that

he is a child in his dependence upon her.

"Time!" he echoes. "The train's

not due until 8 o'clock. Oh, I might

miss her in the crowd? How am I to

know her anyway? Was the man mad

that he shouldered such a responsibility

upon me? Until she's of age, he asks

that she share my home, and that mil-

lennium is distant two years—two years,

in which my privacy is to be invaded,

my domestic peace marred, because a

man of my own age chooses to marry

when a boy, and die before he's forty,

leaving a nineteen-year-old daughter

upon my hands!"

In his excitement, Dr. Rufus had not

heard the faint peep of the door-bell, or

noticed his man-servant obeying his

summons, until, raising his eyes, he saw,

standing immediately behind his sister's

tall, gaunt form, a slight figure draped

in black, which somber costume rendered

more striking the pallor of her face,

lighted only by a pair of flashing eyes,

fearfully uplifted to his own. Who was

she, and how much, of his wrathful

exordium had she heard?

"Pardon me!" she said, in a low sweet

voice, yet carrying with it something of

his bewildered senses.

It was Ned

Frailey's daughter who had just taken

refuge beneath his roof, and yet he had

not even touched her hand in welcome.

He would atone next morning, for his

lack of warmth; but when he entered the

breakfast room the opportunity was

denied him. Miss Frailey was already

seated beside his sister. She glanced

up, and bowed her good morning. Nor

as the days passed did it come more

readily. Except that she was his guest,

it might seem that she avoided him.

When she had been a week under his

roof, he one morning sent to ask for

her to come to him in his office. She

returned the answer that he would find

her in the library. "I want to have a

little business talk with you, Miss Frai-

ley," he began on entering the apart-

ment designated, where she stood, tall

and stately, to receive him. In a few

concise words he explained the result of

his investigation as guardian of her es-

tate as well as herself. She coldly

thanked him. She had listened intently,

seemingly to appreciate all the details,

forcing him to repeat none. When he

had finished, there was a moment's

pause; then he spoke again, with some

effort:

"So far as the estate is concerned,

you see" (with a faint smile), "that I

feel I already know it quite well. I

wish—I hope, Miss Frailey, that I may

teach you in time to look upon me as

your friend."

"I can never forget that you were my

father's warmest friend," she answered

with her grave eyes to his face. "I—

I think he did not quite understand—"

She stopped hesitatingly.

"Understand what?" he questioned.

"Nothing—only I hope, Dr. Ray-

mond, that you may find me less trouble-

some than the estate. I can appreciate

the double burden thus thrust upon you

and believe me, would do all in my

power to relieve you of it."

"A burden—" he began, but checked

himself.

In amazement, he believed that

he had been about to utter an eager dis-

claimer of her words—almost to feel it.

She noted the check and smiled sadly,

interpreting it according to her own

light.

"I promised your sister to drive?" he

said. "If you will excuse me, I will

bid you good morning!"

Of what could the doctor complain in

the days that followed? Certainly,

what he had dreaded and not come to

pass. Except that now and then he

caught sight of a slight young figure,

clad in sombre garments, flitting noise-

lessly through the halls—that a pale,

lovely face was at his daily board, and

that when he now and then entered the

library or drawing-room in the long

winter evenings he would find the owner

of face and form bending over her em-

broidery frame—he might almost be-

lieve his house boasted no new tenant.

She was independent, he said to him-

self; and he hated independence in wo-

men, he added ruefully. But she and

his sister got on together; he could not

be sufficiently grateful for that. His

father's soul recoiled at the mere idea

of adjusting feminine differences. One

evening, when he had thrown himself

down upon the sofa, exhausted in mind

"Upon what have I been living?—whose

charity?"

"You put it cruelly, Miss Frailey.

You forget the friendship between

your father and myself."

"I forget nothing! Do you not think

I have need to remember, these months,

which have crept so slowly toward the

millennium for which you have express-

ed your longing?—I who have 'invaded

your privacy,'—marred your domestic

peace—you might have added, 'and be-

come a pensioner on your bounty.'"

The words cut the air like a knife,

and like a knife stabbed her listener's

heart. She had heard all then—every

cruel word that he had uttered—and yet,

until this moment, had made no sign.

"The millennium has come sooner

than you hoped, Dr. Raymond," she

pursued, relentlessly. "I shall leave

your house at once. I will toil night

and day, but I will repay to you my

debt."

She turned to leave the room but he

stepped before her, and, stood with

folded arms barring her way.

"Stay," he commanded in husky

tones. "You shall hear me. I have

no excuse to offer, only in fact what in

your eyes must be further offending.

Overheard, through some unlucky

fate, on the night you entered this

house, the petulant words of a weary

over-tasked man, believe me, the in-

stantaneous dislike they caused to spring

A LA POULETTE—Put some flowered butter (butter rolled in flour) into a stew pan with slices of cucumber dressed after the la maitre d'hotel; moisten with some good cream, or stock in default of cream. Toss the cucumber until well heated through, then take it off the fire and add two yolks of eggs, and a few drops (to taste) of vinegar.

Hogs.—Hogs that run in the orchard picking up the windfalls and, occasionally, good apples, never have the hog cholera, which is another proof of the value of a fruit diet.

Fencing.—Reduce as far as you can the amount of fencing on your farm, and put that which is necessary to keep up in good substantial order. Fences at best are dead capital, a great and constantly recurring expense.

TO PRESERVE PEAS IN BOTTLES.—Fill the bottle full, add a tablespoonful of cold water, put them into the oven till they shrink to three-quarters full. Fill them immediately with boiling water and cover the water with the best olive oil.

Why is the assessor of taxes the best man in the world? Because he never "underrates" anybody.

SOMEWHAT jolty: The course of true love and a New Jersey railroad never did run smooth.

PENSIONS TO ALL
Soldiers that were disabled by wounds or diseases of a finger or toes, piles, diarrhoea, rupture, loss of eyesight, heart and lung disease, rheumatism, or any other disease or hurt by accident or otherwise, gives you a pension. Widows, children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters are entitled to pensions. Pensions proceed where disability is lost. New discharges obtained. Home made of soldiers and pensions for all deserters by act of August 1862. **INCREASED INCREASES** from \$100 to \$200 per month. **RENTS** from \$100 to \$200 per month. **ADVICE FREE**. No claim a specialty. **ADVICE FREE**. No claim a specialty.

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